EVENING TELEGRAPH—SUPPLEMENT

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CHRISTMAS COLUMN

SANTA CLAUS.

From the Hearth and Home.

On Christmas Eve, when the moon shone bright,
Nelly and Kate saw a wonderful sight
Where the fire had faded away:
A funny old man, with a pipe as funny,
A flowing white beard, and a face so sunny
That it gave the pale moonlight a golden glow,
And seemed to warm the glittering snow.
The funny old man was laden with toys,
And he tossed them down without any noise,
Till in beautiful heaps they lay.

Not a whit frightened were Nelly and Kate,
For they thought it a dream (it was so very late),
And they slept again, unaware.
The first crimson ray, when it came to tell
That Christmas had risen, and all was well,
Saw Nelly and Kitty among the rest,
Happy, and loving, and merry, and blest,
Taking their treasures from stockings and floor,
And thanking the giver a hundred times o'er—
But the ashes were grey and bare.

MAN PROPOSES.

A CHRISTMAS STORY.

CHAPTER I.

MY FRAME OF MIND.

What, Mrs. Slocombe! you "looked at that fire a quarter of an hour ago, and it was all right then?" I am sorry to contradict a woman under any circumstances; but really, Mrs. Slocombe, you are old enough to know better. Yes, Mrs. Slocombe, *old* enough. I say it advisedly, and you must be aware yourself that you are no chicken, Mrs. Slocombe. No, I did not say that you were old, absolutely old; I simply said that you were old enough to know better, and that position I still maintain. It is a physical impossibility that this fire could have been all right a quarter of an hour ago, and it's no use saying any more about it. I am the best tempered of men, not to say of lodgers, as you know very well, Mrs. Slocombe; but I do not like to be talked to as if I were a child or a simpleton. Never mind. We'll not say any more about it now; only—recollect—unless I meet with more attention in such matters as this, you and I part. It's too bad, I declare! A lonely Christmas Eve, and not a spark of fire nor a drop of hot water to brew a glass of punch with; while you, I suppose, are going out to spend the evening in jovial company. Don't be too jovial, Mrs. Slocombe, that's all. Recollect, I shall want my breakfast at the usual time in the morning. Not a minute later, mind—Christmas or no Christmas. I knew your amiable weakness in the matter of other people's gin, Mrs. Slocombe; but have some discretion, I pray. Oh—now we're in a passion, are we? Hope it won't spoil your supper. Stop, Mrs. Slocombe. Don't go yet. Where is the cat? Not know? You don't know where the cat is? Have I never told you that I like to have the cat in my room of an evening? No, of course I don't expect you to go running over the roofs after the cat; and I must say that I don't consider it respectful in you to make such a remark; but I do think that when I go to such an enormous expense to maintain your cat, I might surely have the pleasure of its society now and then—the only society I am able to get now, poor wretch that I am! What is that you say? Ran away after stealing the chicken? What chicken? which chicken? whose chicken? Heavens above! was there ever such audacity? Do you mean to tell me—can you tell me without blushing that your cat has eaten my cold chicken which I was to have had for my supper? Nay, I will be calm—but this is too much! I shall not condescend to bandy words with you, Mrs. Slocombe. To morrow is Christmas Day: on the day following we will discuss the matter more fully. I wish you a very good night, Mrs. Slocombe. What is that you say? Not going to light my pipe? Yes, of course I am going to light my pipe. How do you think I am going to spend Christmas Eve all alone, without as much as having a pipe? Oh, indeed! The new lady lodger on the first floor complains that she smells the smoke! It goes up the chimney, does it? Then pray give my compliments to your lady lodger, Mrs. Slocombe, and inform her with all due courtesy that I shall smoke when I please, and as much as I please, and whether she or you like it or not. And you may add, Mrs. Slocombe, that she will not be annoyed by it much longer, for that I am going to leave the house this day week:—yes, this day week, Mrs. Slocombe, and let us see whether you will get as good and as easily pleased a lodger again. There, I have done. I meant to have let Christmas pass before giving notice, but that last outrage finished me. This day week I leave you. There,—that's enough—good-night, Mrs. Slocombe, good-night.

So, that is over—and I am glad of it. Things were really getting quite unendurable. Here's a pretty state of things for a Christmas Eve! No fire, no hot water, no supper, nobody to talk to—not even a cat; and if my landlady and that blessed lady lodger of hers—some old maid, I suppose—could have had their way, not even as much as a quiet smoke! I did look forward to some little comfort when I came home, for never did I want it more. It is not that I care so much for the things themselves, as that it is an affair of sentiment, of feeling. I came home with the full intention of thoroughly enjoying the fact that I am a bachelor: of saying to myself—"See how happy I am! No wife to scold me; no baby to squall; no servants to trouble me; in short, no harass, worry, no vexation, no care. There is my fragrant glass of punch, here my cosy fire, here my purring cat, here my prized, my disreputable-looking short pipe, abomination of wives. Long for me, ladies; long in vain—I am proof to your attractions. Envy me, husbands, sigh for the independence you have lost. Attain it again you never can: for even a widower is not a bachelor; he has passed under the yoke, the freshness of bachelor life can never again be his." Thus did I hope to congratulate myself, and thus miserably am I disappointed; and indeed I feel that I require a little self-congratulation: can it be self-consolation? Away, horrible thought! Let me light my pipe and meditate. Confound the old maid up-stairs! It shan't be my fault if I don't smoke her out this blessed night—that is, if she really can smell the smoke, which I don't believe at all.

Well, I certainly never was so taken aback by any piece of news in all my life! I could have believed anything of Ned Stokes except this; but the idea that my dear, queer, delightful old chum has actually gone and got married has flattened me down altogether! Not Ned's greatest enemy could have averred—not Ned's most cherished friend could have feared that he had one grain of respectability in his composition: yet see the horrid reality! Only fancy Ned married—and well married too—that's the worst of it! The lady handsome, amiable, well-educated, and rich; without one single flaw of any kind to account for the conduct of my most unintelligible friend. Had she been a widowed washerwoman now with ten children, or a giantess in a show, or an Indian squaw, or anything of that sort, there would have been a sort of extravagant consistency about Ned's conduct. It would have been like Ned. But this is really too bad. Faithless Ned Stokes! To think that thou shouldst be a traitor and desert to the ranks of domestic martyrs! Is there then no trust to be put in man?

So, the fire is getting up a bit now under my judicious poking, and the kettle is positively boiling. Now for a glass of punch. Prime tobacco this, really. Poor Ned! no more tobacco for you, old fellow! It will never be allowed in the house, that's certain; and I should hope that, with such a wife, you would never taint your breath and your clothes with the fumes of smoke. If you do, Ned, you will be a regular thoroughbred respectable man after all. You will be neither one thing nor the other, but only a miserable, contemptible half-and-half. No, no, Ned! That won't do. Be something! be something! You have deserted from your own ranks to those of the enemy. Stick to them now, and do your devoir. There is no readmission here.

Ah! here's my cat at last, looking as innocent as a lamb. No one who looked in your face, my cat, could believe for a moment that the guilt of chicken-stealing was lying on your soul. That's right, my cat—stretch yourself out upon my knee, blink at the fire, and purr. Come, really, this is something like comfort at last. Well, Mr. Stokes, there is no use in mourning over your untimely fate; and pray do not think on any account that I envy you. Oh dear, no! Your defection has given me for the time a feeling of loneliness and desolation. That is all. Like the mariner who sees his shipmate swept overboard by the sea, I mourn your fate, but have not the slightest desire to follow you. Well, old fellow, here's a merry Christmas and a happy New Year to you, at any rate, if such a wish under the circumstances is not altogether vain.

How came it now that I have escaped getting married myself? I fell in love often enough a few years ago; and once, I remember, most particularly so. Puss, you shall be my confidant. I will tell you all about it. Christmas Eve is the very time for story telling. Listen, my cat, to a true story of blighted affection; give sympathy for my sorrows, and rejoice that I have got over them so well.

CHAPTER II.

MY REMINISCENCES.

I am a young man still, but I was several years younger when I made my first and only offer. I first loved my love at a small tea-party at Highgate. She was an angel of the name of Simmons, and floated about on white muslin which was pervaded by a soft faint radiance of pink. At that period of my life love was a daily necessity of my existence. I was forever meeting with peerless maidens, each one of whom always eclipsed every one who had been seen before her; and I was generally true to the last-found divinity as long as I was in her company, or until I met with another still more divine. My last love, Clara, was not at the party in question; and as my affection had somewhat cooled towards her of late, on account of a cold in her head which had filled her eyes with water instead of fire, and had made her nose red and unromantic, I of course looked around the room to decide as to who should be the object of my undying affection for the evening. Miss Simmons was there, and Miss Simmons was selected without hesitation or delay. But for her, indeed I believe I must have fallen in love with Miss Corker of the spiral ringlets, who, as a racing man would say, ran a bad second; but Miss Simmons being peerless among the company, I fell so desperately in love with her that Clara was at once utterly and entirely banished from her throne as queen of my soul, and Miss Simmons reigned in her stead.

At this tea-party there were but two nice young men present, reckoning myself as one. I do not mean to say of the other that he was at all nice in my estimation, but that he was the only person present beside myself from whom could be expected the various polite attentions which form the duties of young men at small tea-parties. Indeed, there were but four men present altogether on this occasion, two of them being old fogies who dropped in after tea in precisely the same costume which they had worn at business throughout the day—a free-and-easy style of going into society which made me think almost with shame of the hour of misery I had endured in donning my cold clean shirt, adjusting my white necktie, and squeezing my thinly-stockinged feet, corns and all, into those too finely-fitting patent-leather boots. One of the fogies, a fat solemn man of a meditative disposition, soon withdrew to smoke a pipe with our host, who never appeared in society; and the other, who at first seemed to be of a joking, jovial turn, was shortly afterwards quenched in a ruboer of whist with three old ladies. Mr. Tinkler and myself alone remained; and little did I think, when we were left the only representatives of mankind among so many girls, and I clung to him as my sole rock of support amidst waves of muslin—little did I imagine then how intensely I should hate him before that evening drew to a close.

Let it not be supposed that because I was ready to fall in love on the slightest provocation, I was equally prompt in declaring the passion which consumed me to its object for the time being. No: to the Clara before mentioned I had made no nearer approach to an avowal of my love than by sending her a very tender poetical effusion (not original), cunningly posted at a distant town, lest the London post-mark should afford any clue to the sender; and the odds were great that I should make no better progress in declaring my passion to Miss Simmons. The fact is that I was absurdly bashful, and I had a habit of blushing, which, as I well remember, was one of the greatest tortures of my life. Tinkler was a very different being. I was silent, he was voluble. My arms were in my way, my legs were disobedient, and I could find no refuge for my hands. Tinkler's arms were always getting around the young ladies' waists, his legs were wonders of agility, and he could have found constant employment for half a dozen pairs of hands, had he possessed as many. We had quadrilles, the young ladies dancing with each other for want of other partners, while one of their number played very much out of time on the piano. Tinkler kept the whole set laughing, while I could only remark to my partner that the weather was cold, and ask whether she was fond of dancing. Tinkler skipped about like a Pierrot, in a manner excessively ill-bred, and supremely grotesque and absurd. I could not for the life of me lose my self-consciousness sufficiently to do more than walk through the figures as if we had been at a grand ball instead of at a small evening party. The contrast between our relative conceptions of the character of *cavalier seul* was most striking; and I am bound to confess that if mine excelled his in dignity, his appeared to be by far the more amusing and popular.

I do not suppose that I should have hated Mr. Tinkler if he had confined himself to eclipsing me in a general sort of way. But what made me hate him was that, amidst all his fun, he paid the most particular attention to Miss Simmons. He waltzed with her again and again to the admiration of the whole company (I cannot waltz at all), steering clear of all obstacles in that compact but small apartment, in a manner most wonderful to behold; and he took her down to supper, and sat down beside her, and fed her with chickens, and tongue, and flummery, and custards and all the rest of it; and altogether appeared to me to find even greater favor in her eyes than in those of the other ladies present, and that is saying a very great deal, I am sure.

And so it came to pass that before the evening was over I hated Tinkler, I hated myself, and I felt half inclined to hate Miss Simmons also, and give my affections to Miss Corker.

How came it, then, that before I retired to rest that night I became indulgent and kindly towards Tinkler, in ecstacies with myself, and more desperately in love with Miss Simmons than I had ever been with anybody in the world before?

It was in this wise:—

When the party broke up it was found that the servant whom Miss Simmons had expected to attend her had by some accident not arrived; so when she came down stairs warmly wrapped up in shawl and furs, and looking even more bewitching than she had appeared in her gossamer muslin, Tinkler and I came forward at the same moment, offering to escort her to her home. Tinkler's manner of course expressed not the slightest diffidence of himself, or donbt that he was the proper and only person to pay her this attention; while I was very timid and awkward about it, and fully expected a snub. What was my surprise and delight when, very coldly declining Tinkler's offer, she, with the sweetest of smiles, placed her gloved fingers on my arm in a way which set me tingling from top to toe! Tinkler said something very witty and very impudent, I suppose, as it set everybody laughing except Miss Simmons and myself, who did not hear it; but though I felt myself blushing to the tips of my ears, I did not care, for in another moment we had left the house, and Miss Simmons and I were alone together in the clear moonlight.

The very first thing she asked me was, what I thought of Mr. Tinkler?

I was about hypocritically to reply that he appeared a very nice and amusing young man, when she interrupted me with—

"Oh, I can't bear him! The rude, ill-bred fellow! I wonder that he gets into any society at all!"

I confess that I did not scruple after this to express a similar opinion, though I wondered somewhat why she had waltzed with him so often, and had allowed him to pay her so much attention during supper; and then we dropped the subject, and began to talk about moonlight, and poetry, and all sorts of sentiment to such a degree that before long I actually, for the first time in my life, found myself making love *viva voce*.

I must not dwell on that walk to Miss Simmons' house. Suffice it to say that before I parted from her at the door I had actually become bold enough to squeeze her hand! Wonderful to relate—the squeeze was returned! That squeeze clenched and riveted my love to such a degree that under favorable circumstances I think it would never have got loose again; and from that time forth, for I am afraid to say how long, I could think of nothing else, I could dream of nothing else. My whole soul was, so to speak, saturated with the love of Miss Simmons.

Yet notwithstanding all this, months passed away before I was bold enough absolutely to ask her to be mine. I never found her in so tender a mood again, and though I obtained permission to call at her house, when I was there some third person was sure to be present. Also Miss Simmons had some money, and therefore her father of course wished her to marry a rich man. I cherished the hope that she herself was not insensible to my love; but I was painfully conscious, whenever I called to see her, that nobody else in the house wanted me; and accordingly I soon began to draw my happiness or my misery—I scarcely know which it was—from nocturnal rambles in the neighborhood of my charmer's dwelling, with the hope, too seldom realized, of catching a glimpse of her candle when she retired to bed. I believe I should never have proposed but for the following circumstance:—

One day I met by chance in the Strand my old schoolfellow Jack Brown. We dined together, and I drank rather more wine than I was accustomed to; so that, without being tipsy, I was decidedly a little elevated. As we afterwards walked through the streets arm-in-arm, Jack, who was always the most open-hearted fellow in the world, told me the whole history of his loves and hopes; and I, who am generally as reserved as he is communicative, must nevertheless return his confidence by unveiling the feelings of my inmost heart with regard to Miss Simmons. Jack then laughed at me for my slowness to such a degree that I felt thoroughly ashamed of myself, and vowed that I would delay no longer, but would make her an offer in writing that very day.

In pursuance of this desperate resolve, as soon as Jack Brown had left me, I entered the coffee-room of a hotel and called for pen, ink, and paper. On pulling out my purse to pay for it, I found that I had only one solitary sovereign left, and recollected with horror that it would be quite three weeks before I could expect the next remittance from my father, who was so good as to eke out my own narrow income. A nice position I was in for making an offer of marriage! Never mind. Let the world collapse, Emily Simmons must be mine! I began to write, but could not please myself, and several sheets of note paper were spoiled before I had written the first page. At length I got thus far, but the pen was a broad one, there was no blotting-paper and no fire, and the ink took a long time to dry. I had no time to spare if I wished to save the post, and while I was waiting, it struck me that I might as well write a note to my father, begging him to anticipate my quarterly allowance. So I put the half-written letter to Miss Simmons on one side for the time, and commenced the other. This I thought I was going to dash off in a moment, but I did not get on with the facility I had expected. Words require to be well chosen in making such applications, especially to such a man as my father; so it was some time before the first page of this letter was ready for the drying process. Then I took up the other again, but here the choice of words was still more difficult, and I soon spoiled it, and had to commence it afresh. Then I got nervous and spoiled the other also; and in fact had consumed a large quantity of paper, and several glasses of brandy-and-water, before I had completed the two letters at all to my satisfaction. At length they were finished, and I hurried off and posted them exactly in time, just two or three seconds before the stroke of the clock.

By the next day's post I got replies to both my letters at once—the address of one being in my mother's writing, the other in an elegant, lady-like hand, which was, no doubt, the autograph of Miss Simmons. How my heart beat as I opened the letter! But fancy my consternation when I saw my own letter was returned, accompanied by the following short note:—

"Miss Simmons returns the inclosed letter with the contempt it merits, and regrets that she should ever have made the acquaintance of a person at once so mercenary and so stupid."

Here was a settler to my hopes! What could it mean? "So mercenary!" I mercenary! I, who had positively regretted that Miss Simmons had any money at all? Good gracious? Was it possible that I had put the letters into the wrong envelopes? Such things had been heard of. I broke open the inclosure. No, it was all right. It was my my letter to herself, commencing with "Adorable Miss Simmons." In a state of bewilderment I opened my mother's letter. It inclosed a ten-pound note, and ran as follows:

"My dear Alfred:—

"What could be the meaning of that dreadful incoherent letter you wrote to your father? We could make out from the commencement of it that you are in want of money, but I never read anything so strange and incomprehensible as the latter part. Oh, my dear Alfred, how could you call your father a charmer? He is naturally most deeply mortified at such a term being applied to him. He says you must have been tipsy when you wrote it; but I know that my dearest Alfred could never be guilty of that dreadful vice. Your father protested that he would not send you a farthing, but left a ten-pound note on his desk, and I enclose it to you, fully believing that he intended me to do so. Take care of yourself, my dearest Alfred, and never call your father a charmer again.

"Your loving Mother,
"Jemima Pippington."

What could my mother mean? I had never called my father a charmer or anything of the kind. He was a little, short, quiet, high-dried, matter-of-fact snuff-taking country attorney; an excellent father, in his undemonstrative way, but the last man in the world one would think of calling a charmer. Quite unable to understand the affair I took up my rejected offer, and mechanically read it through. Yes, it was all right. I recollected every word as I went on. What was there in this to make Miss Simmons think me mercenary or stupid? Nothing. Stay, though—what was this? There was some mistake. This was not what I intended to write to the young lady. I recollect every work of that letter at the present moment. I shall never forget it. It ran thus:—

"Adorable Miss Simmons:—

"I can no longer delay the request which I have to make to you. Again and again you must have seen it trembling on my lips when either some awkward interruption or some fluttering of my own heart has prevented its being spoken. Oh, Miss Simmons! Oh, Emily! Do not refuse me! Oh, mistress of my soul, give me by return of post, if possible, five-and-twenty pounds, for I have had some heavy expenses of late, and, in a word, as I know that you like people to come at once to the point, I am regularly hard up.

"Yours, very obediently,
"Alfred Pippington."

Now I saw through it! In the haste and confusion of writing the letters, and especially through having changed from one to the other while waiting for the ink to dry, I had made the amazing blunder of commencing one letter to the lady and continuing it to my father; and of beginning another to that respected parent, and finishing it with what was intended for the eye of Miss Simmons. Was ever anything so absurd! I rushed at once to the lady's house, but was denied admittance. I wrote to her a letter of explanation, but it was returned unopened. I never saw her again. Soon after this her father took her away; and before very long I heard that she was Miss Simmons no longer, but had married a rich man called Potts, old enough to be her grandfather. What has become of her now I don't know. For a long time I felt my disappointment very much, but lately I have become reconciled to it, for if I had married Miss Simmons, what would have become of my glorious bachelor independence? Oh dear, yes, it was a very fortunate escape—a very fortunate escape indeed.

There, my cat, that is the history of my only attempt to get married—I hope you have been edified. What! sleeping all the time? Well, never mind. At all events you have not interrupted me. What woman would have let me talk so long without some contradiction? Now for another pipe, and one more glass of punch before going to bed.

CHAPTER III.

MY FATE.

Who is there? Oh, it's you, Mrs. Slocombe. Have you come to say that you have found the chicken, Mrs. Slocombe? What? The new lady lodger wishes to speak to me? Not to complain of the tobacco smoke, I hope, for I don't feel disposed to put up with any impertinence. Heard you mention my name, asked for some particulars, and thought she recognized an old acquaintance? Where is she? Oh, this is the lady, I suppose. Pray walk in, madam; take a chair. What can I have the honor of doing for you, madam?——What! Can it be? Miss Simmons! I beg your pardon, Mrs. Potts! Heavens, what a remarkable coincidence! Shut the door after you, Mrs. Slocombe. No, Miss Simmons—Mrs. Potts, I mean—it was not a chance; it is a case of animal magnetism or something of that kind. Why you have been filling my thoughts for the whole of this evening. Oh, you did find out at last that you had condemned me unjustly! It is so kind of you to say that! And you have really been wishing to see me, and tell me this? Oh, Miss Simmons—I beg your pardon, Mrs. Potts! A widow are you, without children, living alone and desolate in furnished apartments? Ah, I know so well what it is to lead a lonely life in lodgings! Left well off, are you, and looking out for a nice house? If I can be of any assistance to you, pray command me. Come, take this chair by the fire, and let us have a chat about old times. No, it is not late—not at all, and there is nothing improper, I am sure, in your speaking to an old friend for a few minutes. Do take a chair. Stop a moment while I drive down the cat. Confound that cat! It is always in the way.

* * * * * * *

Good-night, then, dearest, if you must go. Oh, Emily, you have made the me happiest of men! Good-night! Good-night!

Mrs. Slocombe! Mrs. Slocombe! Be so good as to step this way for a moment. You have been married two or three times, I believe, Mrs. Slocombe! Do you happen to know whether it would be possible to procure a license on Christmas Day?—*London Society.*

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23. Up and Down (Galop), Carl Faust.
24. The Black Key, (Polka Mazourka), A. Herzog.
25. Romance from Don Pasquale (Opera song).
26. Crispino e la Comare (Opera Bouffe), Fantaisie.
27. Home, Sweet Home (Variation), J. H. Black.
28. Marche des Tambours, (Militaire), Sidney Smith.
29. Les Varietes Parisiennes, (New Quadrille).
30. La Belle Helene (Galop), arranged by D. Godfrey
31. Come Back to Erin (Song). Claribel
32. Ariadne (Polka Mazourka), A. Talexy.
33. Maggie's Secret (My Heart is over the Sea), (Song).
34. Im Sirudel (Galop), Carl Faust.
35. Blue Bird (Polka Redowa), Wehrgarten.
36. Barbe Bleue (Galop), arranged by T. A'Becket, Jr.
37. The Naiads (Barcarolle), E. Mack.
38. Fire and Flame (Galop), Carl Faust.
39. Victoria Lancers (Quadrilles), Weingarten.
40. Lucrezia Borgia (11 Brindisi), (Song), Donizetti.
41. Scenes that are Brightest (Martiana), (Song).
42. My First Wife's Dead (Barbe Bleue), (Song).
43. Les Adieux (Nocturne), P. Horro.
44. Fra Diavolo (Fantaisie), arranged by Sidney Smith.
45. Valse des Roses (Waltz) E. Ketterer.
46. Cujus Animam (Opera Stabat Mater), W. Kuhe.
47. La Favorite (Morceau de Concert), J. Ascher.
48. Immortellen (Waltz, 4 hands) J. Gungl.
49. Kunstler Leben (Waltz), Strauss.
50. Sanger's (March). [11 23 mwf 6w

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Hearts that Hunger.

Some hearts go hungering through the world
And never find the love they seek;
Some lips with pride or scorn are curled
To hide the pain they may not speak.
The eye may flash, the mouth may smile,
The voice in gladdest mirth may thrill,
And yet beneath them all the while
The hungry heart be pining still.

These know their doom, and walk their way
With level steps and steadfast eyes,
Nor strive with fate, nor weep nor pray—
While others, not so sadly wise,
Are mocked by phantoms evermore,
And lured by seemings of delight,
Fair to the eye, but at the core
Holding but bitter dust and blight.

I see them gaze from wistful eyes,
I mark their sign on fading cheeks;
I hear them breathe in smothered sighs,
And note the grief that never speaks;
For them no might redresses wrong,
No eye with pity is impearled.
Oh, misconstrued, and suffering long!
Oh, hearts that hunger through the world!

For you does life's dull desert hold
No fountain shade, no date grove fair,
Nor gush of waters clear and cold,
But sandy reaches wide and bare.
The foot may fail, the soul may faint,
And weigh to earth the weary frame,
Yet still ye make no weak complaint,
And speak no word of grief or blame.

Oh, eager eyes which gaze afar!
Oh, arms which clasp the empty air!
Not all unmarked your sorrows are,
Not all unpitied your despair.
Smile, patient lips so proudly dumb—
When life's frail tent at last is furled,
Your glorious recompense shall come,
Oh, hearts that hunger through the world!

ENGLISH GOSSIP.

—The Rumford medal was given to Dr. Balfour Stewart, of the Kew Observatory, for his researches on the qualitative as well as quantitative relation between the emissive and absorptive powers of bodies for heat and light—an award which worthily fulfils the intentions of the founder of the medal, whose statue adorns the Maximilien Strasse at Munich.

—Mr. T. Duffus Hardy has pointed out to the Early English Text Society an earlier and better copy of the curious "Rule of the Moon" than was down in their list for their book on Superstitions. This copy contains all the thirty days of the month, though it has not the prologue of the other less complete copies. It occurs in the Harleian MS. 3725, but is not noticed in the printed catalogue of the MSS., which states only that the MS. contains—"1. Chronica de Hayles et Aberconwey. 2. Registrum Cartarum Monasterii S. Mariæ de Aberconwey." This find is only one of a thousand services for which manuscript men are indebted to the Deputy-Keeper of the Rolls.

—Says the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—We lately happened to see a funny book of "Temperance Hymns and Select Fragments," and, as the literature of tectotalism is somewhat neglected, we desire to present society with the following choice specimen (Hymn 51, C. M.):—

If cider, brandy, and logwood,
With drugs of all degrees,
Can do the human system good
By driving out disease;
If sugar-o'-lead and beet-root juice
With opium combined,
Compose a draught of healing use
To sick and sore mankind;
Then use it ye with hope and fear
Who in affliction pine,
But in the name of all that's dear
Don't call that mixture wine.

Sung to a solemn tune this would do admirably for congregational use; but in poetic merit it is quite distanced by the following "select fragment," "A Hair of Cowper's Head;"—

I gaze upon this single hair,
And think of him who wore it,
When in the vale of deep despair,
And ask, "Where shall I store it?"
The precious relic I'll retain—
It covered once a burning brain.
I'll prize it as a peerless gem,
Though I can never wear it;
My blood ne'er nourished such a stem,
My brain could never bear it;—
Yet let my mind improve, employ
The blood and brain that I enjoy.

—The *Pall Mall Gazette* of December 5 says:—A writer has recently suggested a theory which has no doubt startled most of his readers, to whose minds it will occur for the first time. It is that in the course of twenty-three years there will probably be a scarcity of good land available to new comers in the United States. In giving his reasons for coming to this conclusion, Mr. Pearson does not omit to acknowledge that there are many thousands of acres in the South still awaiting cultivation. We believe that very few in this country are aware how cheaply the best Southern lands are now to be had. We have heard of Northern capitalists who acquired some of the finest Sea Island plantations at little more than a nominal price. An American contemporary now lays before us trustworthy figures concerning one State—that of South Carolina. Out of 19,000,000 acres only one-fourth are under cultivation, and half of this limited area is for sale at from a dollar to twenty dollars an acre. These lands must have been worth before the war, at the very least, from twenty-five dollars to one hundred dollars an acre. Good farms, says our contemporary, have been sold for three dollars an acre, and even lower. Opportunities for good investments are not easily found in the West nowadays, but it is plain that the South still offers an inviting field. What a light does this decline in the value of property throw upon the condition of the native-born Southern population!

—The way they conduct Parliamentary elections in England is set forth in the following extract from a London journal:—

Two election petitions have been presented. One is from Norwich, where Mr. Tillett, the defeated Liberal candidate, claims Sir Henry Stracey's seat, on the ground of his return having been obtained by bribery and personation of voters. The other is presented by Sir Leopold McClintock against the return of Mr Whitworth for Drogheda. It asserts that inflammatory speeches were delivered in the streets by Mr. Whitworth and others in his presence; that mobs were hired by him, or with his knowledge and consent, for the purpose of intimidating electors; that spiritual influence was unfavorably exercised over electors; that on the day of polling an armed mob attacked and severely injured the voters and military; that many who had promised to vote for the petitioner and Mr. Brodigan were induced by terror to vote for Mr. Whitworth, and many who had come a long distance to vote for petitioner were deterred; that Mr. Whitworth could have restrained the mob from violence if he wished, and that if the electors had been allowed to vote petitioner would have been returned. At a meeting of the supporters of Mr. Beales in the late Tower Hamlets election, held on Tuesday evening, it was stated positively that intimidation was largely practised in the election; that many votes were refused because the voters did not know their numbers on the register; that others were unable to record their votes because the police would not let them pass the barriers; and that several of the polling clerks are in the employ of Mr. Samuda, M. P., one of the successful candidates. It was further stated that the votes affected by these circumstances numbered some 300. The question of whether or no a petition should, on these grounds, be presented in order to invalidate the election of Mr. Samuda has been submitted to counsel.

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9 25 fmwsm5p PHILADELPHIA.

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL, HAVANA, KENTUCKY, and MISSOURI LOTTERIES. Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 BROADWAY, New York. Post Office Box 4364. 12 9 1m

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC

CARSTAIRS & McCALL

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE St

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF

PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11

SONOMA WINE COMPANY

Established for the sale of

Pure California Wines.

This Company offer for sale pure California Wines

WHITE, CATAWBA, SHERRY, ANGELICA
CLARET, PORT, MUSCATEL, CHAMPAGNE,

AND

PURE GRAPE BRANDY,

Wholesale and retail, all of their own growing, and warranted to contain nothing but the pure juice of the grape.

Depot, No. 29 BANK Street, Philadelphia.
HAHN & QUAIN, Agents, 12 4f

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and Upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 4f

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS.

DUTTON'S,
11 3tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

BALLAD AND SIGHT SINGING.—Z. BISHOP, No. 33 S. NINETEENTH St. 12 2 12t

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First door above Chesnut street. 4 9f

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 15p

BOOTS AND SHOES.

IMPORTED

BOOTS AND SHOES.

MEN'S LONG-LEG SPORTING BOOTS, $10·00.

MEN'S CALF DOUBLE SOLE BOOTS, $8·00.

MEN'S CALF DOUBLE SOLE GAITERS, $6 00.

BOYS' HIGH LACE BOOTS, $4·00.

Also a large stock of our own manufacture, at REDUCED PRICES.

BARTLETT,

No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

10 16 fmw] ABOVE CHESNUT.

FURNITURE, ETC.

EXTRA

FINE FURNITURE.

Latest Designs—Superior Make and Finish.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE,

French Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers,

No. 1435 CHESNUT Street,

12 2 wmslm PHILADELPHIA.

MC. W. A. TRUMPLER,

NO. 926 CHESNUT ST.,

Offers for Holiday Presents

MUSIC FOLIOS,

ELEGANTLY BOUND MUSIC BOOKS,

SHEET MUSIC,

OPERA GLASSES.

12 18 6rp

PRESENTS.

Rodgers' and Wostenholm's Pocket Knives, Razors, and Scissors.

LADIES' SCISSORS, IN CASES.
GENTS' DRESSING-CASES, ETC.

MADEIRA'S,

No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

PRESENTS FOR A DEAF FRIEND are the INSTRUMENTS to assist the HEARING, at MADEIRA'S, No. 115 Tenth st., below Chesnut. 12 18 6t

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 WILLIAM Street, New York, December 15, 1868.

The Coupons of the FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, due January 1, 1869 will be paid in FULL in GOLD COIN, on presentation thereafter at the Banking House of Messrs. FISK & HATCH, No. 5 NASSAU Street, New York city.

Schedules of 20 or more Coupons will be received for examination, etc., on and after the 28th inst.

C. P. HUNTINGTON,
12 21 9t Vice-President C. P. R. Co.

THE YOUNG MEN'S HOME OF PHILADELPHIA.

Persons willing to contribute to the building fund of this society will please send their donations to either

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President, No. 401 WALNUT Street.
WILLIAM PURVES, Treasurer, No. 306 WALNUT Street.
WILLIAM C. ATWOOD, Secretary, No. 619 CHESNUT Street.

12 16 14t

FINANCIAL.

EXCELLENT SECURITY.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY YEAR SIX PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

These Bonds are the duly authorized and accredited obligations of one of the most responsible Corporations of the American Continent, and are secured by an absolute first lien upon the valuable grants, franchises, railroad equipment, business, etc., of the BEST PORTION of the

Great National Pacific Railroad Line,

Extending eastwardly from the navigable waters of the Pacific Coast to the lines now rapidly building from the Eastern States.

They bear Six per cent. interest per annum in gold, AND BOTH PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ARE EXPRESSLY MADE "PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN."

The semi-annual Coupons are payable July 1 and January 1, in New York city.

The purchaser is charged the accrued interest from the date of the last paid coupon, AT THE CURRENCY RATE ONLY.

This issue of Bonds constitutes one of the LARGEST AND MOST POPULAR CORPORATE LOANS of the country, and therefore will be constantly dealt in.

The greater portion of the loan is now in the hands of steady investors; and it is probable that before many months, when the Road is completed and the Loan closed, THE BONDS WILL BE EAGERLY SOUGHT FOR AT THE HIGHEST RATES.

They are issued ONLY AS THE WORK PROGRESSES, and to the same extent only as the U. S Subsidy Bonds granted by the Government to the Pacific Railroad Companies.

Nearly FIVE HUNDRED MILES of the road are now built and the grading is well advanced on two hundred and fifty miles additional.

The THROUGH LINE ACROSS THE CONTINENT will be completed by the middle of next year, when the Overland travel will be very large.

The local business alone, upon the completed portion, is so heavy and so advantageous that the gross earnings average MORE THAN A QUARTER OF A MILLION IN GOLD PER MONTH, of which 15 per cent only is required for operating expenses.

The net profit upon the Company's business on the completed portion is about double the amount of annual interest liabilities to be assumed thereupon, and will yield A SURPLUS OF NEARLY A MILLION IN GOLD after expenses and interest are paid—even if the through connection were not made.

The best lands, the richest mines, together with the largest settlements and nearest markets, lie along this portion of the Pacific Railroad, and the FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF BUSINESS thereon will be proportionally great.

From these considerations it is submitted that the

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS,

Secured by a First Mortgage upon so productive a property, are among the most promising and reliable securities now offered. No better Bonds can be made.

A portion of the remainder of this Loan is now offered to investors at

103 per cent. and Accrued Interest, in Currency.

The Bonds are of $1000 each.

The Company reserves the right to advance the price at any time; but all orders actually *in transitu* at the time of any such advance will be filled at present price. At this time they pay more than

Eight per cent. upon the Investment,

And have, from NATIONAL AND STATE LAWS, GUARANTEES PECULIAR TO THEMSELVES.

We receive all classes of Government Bonds, at their full market rates, in exchange for the Central Pacific Railroad Bonds, thus enabling the holders to realize from FIVE TO TEN PER CENT. PROFIT, and keep the principal of their investments equally secure.

Orders and inquiries will receive prompt attention. Information, Descriptive Pamphlets, etc., giving a full account of the Organization, Progress, Business, and Prospects of the Enterprise, furnished on application. Bonds sent by return Express at our cost.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY BANKS AND BANKERS AGENTS FOR THE LOAN, THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, AND EUROPE, AND BY

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

BANKERS.

No. 40 South THIRD Street.

All Descriptions of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT, SOLD, or EXCHANGED at our Office, and by Mail and Telegraph, at MARKET RATES.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, and others received, and favorable arrangements made for desirable accounts.

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities, and

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

No. 5 NASSAU STREET.

it NEW YORK.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO. BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK

Dealers in United States Bonds, and Members of Stock and Gold Exchange,

Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms,

ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

C. J. HAMBRO & SON, LONDON,
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And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

S. W. corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.,

11 28 PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

Union Pacific Railroad.

WE ARE NOW SELLING

The First Mortgage Gold Interest Bonds

OF THIS COMPANY AT

PAR AND INTEREST,

At which rate the holder of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES can make a profitable exchange.

COUPONS due January 1 CASHED, or bought at full rates for Gold.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At Par,

AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 103,

AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

FOR SALE BY

DE HAVEN & BRO.

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

6 25 PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 48 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING DAVIS & AMORY

No. 2 NASSAU St., New York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12 2 tf

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

For Safe Keeping of Valuables, Securities, etc., and Renting of Safes.

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OFFICE, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.

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OPERA GLASSES.

OPERA GLASSES.

A large and elegant variety.

GOLD SPECTACLES,
MAGIC LANTERNS,

A very large assortment

MICROSCOPES,
STEREOSCOPES, and
STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,

And a large variety of Useful and Ornamental articles for

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

WILLIAM Y. McALLISTER,
12 11 12trp No. 728 CHESNUT Street.

OPERA GLASSES.

One of the best assortments, including many new designs, just received, and for sale at low prices by

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

No. 924 CHESNUT Street,

12 4 fmwrp PHILADELPHIA.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck.
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 108 JONES' Alley.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

UNITED SECURITY

LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST

COMPANY,

OF

PENNSYLVANIA.

OFFICE:

S. E. Corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, - - $1,000,000

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This Company issues Policies of Life Insurance upon all the various plans that have been proved by the experience of European and American Companies to be safe, sound, and reliable, at rates as LOW AND UPON TERMS AS FAVORABLE AS THOSE OF ANY COMPANY OF EQUAL STABILITY.

All policies are non-forfeitable after the payment of two or more annual premiums. 11 13 fmw3mrp

1829---CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,

$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$460,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS.	INCOME FOR 1867
$33,693·22	$350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
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CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
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Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

INSURE AT HOME

IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.

No. 921 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

ASSETS, $2,000,00.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18 2

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
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INSURANCE COMPANY OF *NORTH AMERICA*,

No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266·72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

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ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

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William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 8 28

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET,
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are excelled 1 27 1

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803,

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

11 4 3m, No. 107 South THIRD Street, Phila.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.	John Lawrence,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 2 20

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE

United States of America,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Chartered by Special Act of Congress,

Approved July 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE:

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,

PHILADELPHIA,

Where the business of the Company is transacted, and to which all general correspondence should be addressed.

DIRECTORS.

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JAY COOKE,	HENRY D. COOKE,
F. RATCHFORD STARR,	WM. E. CHANDLER,
W. G. MOORHEAD,	JOHN D. DEFREES,
GEORGE F. TYLER,	EDWARD DODGE,
J. HINCKLEY CLARK,	H. C. FAHNESTOCK.

OFFICERS.

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JAY COOKE, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee.
HENRY D. COOKE, Washington, Vice-President.
EMERSON W. PEET, Philadelphia, Secretary and Actuary.
E. S. TURNER, Washington, Assistant Sec'y.
FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D., Medical Director.
J. EWING MEARS, M. D., Assistant Medical Director.

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J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General U. S. A., Washington.
P. J. HORWITZ, Chief Medical Department U. S. N., Washington.
D. W. BLISS, M. D., Washington.

SOLICITORS AND ATTORNEYS.

Hon. WM. E. CHANDLER, Washington, D. C.
GEORGE HARDING, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE ADVANTAGES

Offered by this Company are:—

It is a National Company, chartered by special act of Congress, 1868.
It has a paid-up capital of $1,000,000.
It offers low rates of premium.
It furnishes larger insurance than other companies for the same money.
It is definite and certain in its terms.
It is a home company in every locality.
Its policies are exempt from attachment.
There are no unnecessary restrictions in the policies.
Every policy is non-forfeitable.
Policies may be taken which pay to the insured their full amount and return all the premiums, so that the insurance costs only the interest on the annual payments.
Policies may be taken that will pay to the insured, after a certain number of years, during life an annual income of one-tenth the amount named in the policy.
No extra rate is charged for risks upon the lives of females. [8 8 wsrp
It insures not to pay dividends, but at so low a cost that dividends will be impossible.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

FROM THE GREAT FIRE

IN MARKET STREET.

HERRING'S PATENT SAFES

Again the Champion!

THE ONLY SAFE THAT PRESERVES ITS CONTENTS UNCHARRED.

LETTER FROM T MORRIS PEROT & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Twelfth Month 8th, 1868.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chesnut street.—Gents:—It is with great pleasure that we add our testimony to the value of your Patent Champion Safe. At the destructive fire on Market street, on the evening of the 3d inst., your store was the centre of the conflagration, and, being filled with a large stock of drugs, oils, turpentine, paints, varnish, alcohol, etc., made a severe and trying test. Your Safe stood in an exposed situation, and fell with the burning floors into the cellar among a quantity of combustible materials. We opened it next day and found our books, papers, bank notes bills receivable, and entire contents all safe. It is especially gratifying to us that your Safe came out all right as we had entrusted our most valuable books to it. We shall want another of your Safes in a few days, as they have our entire confidence.

Yours, respectfully,
T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the victors in more than 300 accidental fires. Awarded the Prize Medals at the World's Fair, London; World's Fair, New York; and Exposition Universelle, Paris

Manufactured and for sale by

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 CHESNUT STREET,

12 9 wfm3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

Important from the Great Fire

EVANS & WATSON'S SAFE

VICTORIOUS!

SAVES THE BOOKS AND PAPERS WITH ONLY THE INSIDE DOOR CLOSED,

SHOWING THE GREAT VALUE OF HAVING A SAFE WITH THE INSIDE DOOR.

BE CAREFUL AND BUY NO OTHER.

PHILADELPHIA, 12th mo. 4th, 1868.

Evans & Watson—Respected Friends:—We had one of your well known fire-door Fire-proof Safes in the destructive fire at No. 621 Market street, last evening. The fire extended so rapidly we had not time to close the main or outside door of the safe the inside door only being shut. On examining the contents of the safe next morning, much, to our surprise we found the books well preserved and in excellent legible condition. We take great pleasure in recommending your inside-door Fire-proof Safes, for without the inside-door improvement we would most certainly have lost all our books and papers.

Yours, very truly, SMEDLEY BROS.

We are now selling our stock of Safes at cost prices in order to close business. Call soon and be convinced such an opportunity never before offered. Every business house ought to have an Evans & Watson Safe.

EVANS & WATSON,

No. 28 S. SEVENTH Street,

12 11 1m] ABOVE CHESNUT.

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
8 5] No. 434 RACE Street

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 29 2

GROCERIES, ETC.

DESICCATED

CODFISH.

NOTICE.

We hereby give notice that AN INJUNCTION HAS BEEN GRANTED by the Court of Common Pleas of the City of New York, in a suit against JAMES A. BEARDSLEY & COMPANY, Agents of COMSTOCK & CUTLER, restraining them, their agents and servants, from using in any manner the words "DESICCATED CODFISH."

A suit has also been commenced in the United States Circuit Court against several parties for infringement of "CUTLER'S PATENT" for desiccating fish.

ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST MANUFACTURING OR SELLING THE ARTICLE KNOWN AS "DESICCATED CODFISH," unless authorized to do so under licenses from William D. Cutler or his assignees, as all infringements will be promptly prosecuted.

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA SALT FISH COMPANY,
12 17 6t WILLIAM D. CUTLER, Patentee.

FRUITS FOR THE HOLIDAYS

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,

No. 1204 CHESNUT Street,

Invite attention to the following:—

NEW MALAGA RAISINS,
NEW ZANTE CURRANTS,
FRESH LEGHORN CITRON,
WHITE SPANISH GRAPES,
FLORIDA AND HAVANA ORANGES,
PRINCESS ALMONDS,
LADY APPLES,
BARBARY DATES,
NEW BORDEAUX PRUNES,
TURKISH FIGS,
PATES DE FOIES GRAS,
DRIED AND CANNED FRUITS,

And all the choicest delicacies most desirable at this season, in quantities and at prices to suit large or small buyers. 12 14 12trp

PRIME LAGUAYRA,

OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA,
CHOICE MOCHA, and
AFRICAN COFFEES,
ON SALE AT

Fairthorne's Tea Warehouses,

Nos. 205 North NINTH and 1036 MARKET Street,

12 21 tf 1 Near Bingham Hotel.

FRESH FRUITS & PRESERVES.

Bunch, Layer, Seedless, and Sultana Raisins; Currants, Citron, Oranges, Prunes, Figs, etc. Every description of Groceries, suitable for the Holidays.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

11 7trp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

FURS.

FANCY FURS! FANCY FURS!
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

JOHN FAREIRA,

At his old and well-known FUR HOUSE,

No. 718 ARCH Street,

Is now closing out the balance of his immense assortment of

FANCY FURS,

For Ladies' and Children's wear, at a great reduction of prices.

This stock must all be sold before New Year to make room for great alterations in our establishment next year. The character of my Furs is too well known to require praise.

Remember the name and number.

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

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CHRISTMAS IN GERMANY.

Calculating the historical age of man at five thousand years, and assuming that speech at that time ago consisted of one universal language, it is astonishing how many varieties in the method of expressing thought have arisen since then. The influences of climate, the various aspects and surroundings of nature, have effected so many changes on the original unit of intellect, and, to a certain degree, on the physical formation of man, that it has become a matter of serious doubt as to whether the human races really do originate in one common stock. Where time, therefore, works so remarkable changes in such important features as the very form and speech of man, it is scarcely less surprising, though no less remarkable, that such should be the case in such minor points as the observance of Christmas. The customs observed at this period of the year are those of a number of nations, ranging from the sunny, palm-girt shores on the Mediterranean to the bleak, rocky, ice-bound coasts of Norway and "ultima Thule." Christmas, in our minds, is always associated with the glittering snows and icicles of winter; the glossy, dark-green leaves and bright scarlet berries of the holly and the paler colors of the mystic mistletoe; with the bright blaze and deep-red glow of the yule log roaring up the capacious chimney; and last, but not least, with an unlimited supply of the good things that cheer the heart of man. Christmas, without these accessories, would seem strange and foreign to our ideas. I well remember arriving at Alexandria on the 25th of December, 1863, in the good ship Ceylon, Captain Evans [commander. The sea, the sky, were both bright blue; the fiery sun burnt down upon us as hot as in the hottest days of last July; and as we sailed into the harbor we were greeted with three hearty cheers from the Ripon, which was lying there at anchor, gaily decorated with garlands and festoons of graceful feathery palms, a snow-white tent spread out on deck, and all colors flying. The scene was festive enough; but it was more like a summer fete al fresco than a bona fide Christmas Day, with its waits and carols, in spite of the grog, plum-pudding, and roa t-beef with which an attempt was made to keep up the character of the day. It was no more like Christmas than a pic-nic to the Devil's Dyke in August. And to make the incongruity of the scene more glaring still, there was the black, dingy hull of the old Ariadne, in which Captain Marryat penned so many of those tales and novels which have made his name familiar throughout the world, and which is now used as a storeship by the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company. Fancy the shades of "Peter Simple" and "Jacob Faithful" wandering about amongst the divers casks of salt pork and biscuit, under the broiling sun of Alexandria! And again, in the very home and birthplace of the Saviour, in the city of David—Bethlehem itself—how different the festivities of Christmas to our preconceived notions! The bright Syrian sky, the palms, and the varied costumes of the priests, pilgriming in procession to the Church of the Nativity; the waxen doll, the "Bambine Santo," representing the Fisherman of Galilee in his infancy, lain in the richly adorned grotto, glittering with gold, silver, and precious stones—form the component parts of a scene as far removed from our ideas of Christmas as the countries themselves.

In all the Southern Italian churches, and along the Dalmatian coast, the altar is adorned at Christmas and Easter with revolving silhouettes—little black figures within a transparency—representing at Christmas the birth of Christ, the adoration of the Magi, the flight into Egypt, and various other incidents in the life of our Lord. From morning to night the churches are crowded with men, women, and children, gaping at and bowing before these creations of the priestly imagination—these ecclesiastical marionettes—amidst all the mystic accessories of tapers, garlands, silks, and satins, and the stupefying clouds of incense rolling through the canopied dome. And similar to our own Punch and Judy, these revolving transparencies are shown about the streets, extorting copious homage and veneration from the assembled crowds, in the shape of divers genuflexions, uncoverings of the head, and in coin of the empire. It was before one of these exhibitions, shown round by two mendicant friars in the town of Spalato, that I witnessed a scene one Christmas Eve I shall never forget. I had been visiting the magnificent remains of Diocletian's palace, and, strolling through the town with my *compagnon de voyage*, entered a *cafe* in order to have a game of billiards. But on taking up the cues the padrone came up to us, saying:—

"Scusa, signori, oggi e festa e non e per messo di giocare."—"You cannot play to-day; it is forbidden."

Being thus thrown back on our own resources, we strolled into the cathedral, where we were surprised by the sight of the marionettes just mentioned, and, on turning through one of the massive portals of the old Roman palace, wandered down to the quay, and seating ourselves outside a *cafe*, broached a bottle of Vugava. There we sat, luxuriously sipping the golden liquid, when two friars brought one of their revolving silhouettes, and began displaying their exhibition. The crowd attracted by it increased quickly, and there were at least some two hundred assembled, when a stout, burly friar drew near. His approach was quickly noticed, and his appearance soon engaged our own. Black, shaggy eyebrows overhung his glittering eyes like penthouses. The expression of his features was indescribably mobile: there was a hard determination about his mouth, and in fact in his whole manner, that stamped him at once for an original, if not remarkable, man. His name, "Padre Luigi! Padre Luigi!" went round from mouth to mouth; but, totally ignoring the commotion which his advent caused, and apparently insensible to the obsequious change in the demeanor of the two friars, he stood calmly contemplating their exhibition. Suddenly a change came o'er the spirit of the man, and stepping forward before the two showmen, thundered out to them, "Silence!" and then, elevating the crucifix, continued in a voice that made the place re-echo:—

"Eccolo, li vero Policenello!"—"Behold the true Punch and Judy!"

Ridiculous as the words were, and profane when brought into connection with so sacred a subject, there was not a smile upon a single face. The gentlemen were quiet and dignified, the commoner herd awed and in a tremble at the voice and gestures of the redoubted orator.

"Ecco il vero Policenello!" he repeated. "Now let me see if ye know what ye see; let me see whether ye are all hypocrites, or whether ye are rtpe for repentance. All ye that can vow and swear ye are repentant and penitent, and ready to abjure all your heinous sins and crimes, lift up your right hands for an oath and a sign!"

Almost every one present stretched forth his right.

"Now, holy St. Michael," thundered the monk, "by your Lord and Master! by the Holy Virgin herself! cut off each hand that is raised in hypocrisy and deceit! Cut it off, and cast it into hell fire!"

Like a shot, every hand disappeared; there was not one left extended. And now the monk began his sermon in earnest. It was far into the night before the crowd separated; and the murmuring of the waves, gleaming in the golden light of the yellow moon, took up the pater's sermon—but preached, I fear me much, only to the rocks and stones along the shore, with the echo from the ancient ruins for an only response.

From the sunny shores of the Adriatic to the wooded mountain ranges and dense forests of sombre pine, and the bleaker climate of Germany, is a long step in distance; and the difference in the intellect and character of the Dalmatian and the German no less marked than the difference of scene. In the east and the south, Christmas is a festival for the adult—a period when priestly ceremonial and ecclesiastical astuteness seize upon the event of the greatest importance to mankind in order to strengthen their dominion and tighten the web they have woven around the imaginative mind of their flock. But in Germany, where the imagination, though just as strong, and the poetry of superstition more developed than in any other nation, is kept within its own bounds by the stronger hand of reason, Christmas—the celebration of the birth of a child; of Him who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me"—is purely the festival of children; the season to which all look forward with pleasure and impatience the whole year through.

As the ancient Grecians invested all the objects of nature with a conscious living spirit, and every rock, tree, and fountain had its faun, dryad, and nymph, so does the Teuton with his Lorelei, Ilse, and Undine; and then proceeding even farther still, after having created his ideal, seeks to personify it. Thus the grand romantic rock jutting out into the eddying Rhine was invested with somewhat of the same character as Scylla and Charybdis were; but in addition, the spirit pervading the rock was personified in the form of a lovely, golden-haired maiden, luring the mariners below to destruction on the rocky base at her feet. In similar manner the spirit of Christmas has been personified under the names "Knecht Ruprecht," "Der Aite Nikolaus," "Der Weihnachtsmann," who are to be looked upon as the precursors of the "Christ-kindlein," and to decide whether the child or children of a family have so behaved during the year as to deserve a visit from the infant Saviour. In the north of Germany, "Der Alte Nikolaus" is the name given to this personage, who, dressed up as an old man with a long white beard, a sack on his back and a rod in his hand, knocks at the door, and in a gruff hollow voice inquires whether there are any children within, and if they are good or naughty. Thereupon he enters, and extorting promises from the culprits "not to do it again," unfolds his sack, and distributes a quantity of gingerbread, apples and nuts amongst the juveniles. Then, saying that the "Christ kindlein" will come presently, he takes his leave, generally to the satisfaction of the children, who can never quite get over the terrible rod in his hand. In the meantime, the "Christ-baum," Christmas tree, has been got in readiness, and the children are led to it by their parents, and soon forget "Knecht Ruprecht" at the sight of the tree glittering with lights and gold and silver, and the presents laid on the table at the base, among which the rod never fails, which is thus given formally to the child, so that it is optional with him whether it is to be used or not. Sometimes the rod of the year previous has never been used. It is then a virgin rod, and is again used for the next year, the date of the past one being affixed to it by a string binding it up. I *have* seen such a remarkable curiosity as a virgin rod seven years of age; but such a relic is a "*rara avis*" indeed. But the most characteristic feature of the German Christmas is the Christmas-tree. The pines and firs of Germany seemed to have exercised a singular influence on the development of the national character. The pointed picturesque form, shooting up straight from the earth below and rearing itself towards the heavens, has been petrified into the Gothic form of architecture, and in its sempiternal verdure has become a sign of the everlasting endurance of Christianity, and has become a symbol of refreshment, even to being adopted by the wayside inn for a sign and a mark denoting the place of rest and refreshment within. When I was a schoolboy at Keilhau, an ancient youth fresh from the traditions of snap-dragon, roast beef, and plum pudding, I reverently determined to keep up my first Christmas abroad in good old English style, and to that end wrote a receipt for a plum pudding and mince pies. I took some of the Teuton youth into my confidence, and imparted to them my secret plans, but to my surprise and annoyance they could not see it. Disgusted at their insensibility, I half determined to give my cherished plan up; but finding one solitary exception to the general opinion, I persevered, and the result was a well-shaped, proper-minded pudding, a complete success in all culinary respects. But, to tell the truth, it was a failure. The novelties of the German Christmas entirely swallowed up my traditional ideas of the festive season. And this is how I spent my first Christmas in Kielhau:—

About six weeks before Christmas, the German master of our class, instead of distributing our exercise and theme books which he had taken in the last lesson to correct, took out his pocket-book, and fixing his eye upon me, said:

"Nun Kleckser, was willst du zum Weihnachten?" (Now, Blotter, what do you want for Christmas?) Kleckser, Blotter, was my euphonious nickname, given to me in consequence of a certain juvenile propensity to blot whatever I put my pen to; and the question, so different to the remarks I generally met with from Herr Seminarist Frank, a conceited dolt of a heavy German, such as "dummer Junge," "Esel," and such like derogatory appellations, took me quite by surprise. My neighbor, however, quickly explaining that whatever I wished for I should have at Christmas, immediately suggested a host of things, amongst which I chose a small hand-sledge, a pair of skates, a couple of books, and a cross-bow. Herr Seminarist Frank noted all these down in his pocket-book, charitably saying he wished I might get them, and went on to the next boy. For Herr Seminarist Frank had a spite against me, because in one of my themes I had vaunted the British nation above the German, being then in my youth and of small wisdom, which, however, does not make Herr Seminarist Frank any the cleverer. The various wishes were all soon taken down, and Christmas was now the end and goal of all our thoughts and speculations as to whether our wishes would all be granted, or which of them. For Barop, our director, always was obliged to convoke a solemn council of all the masters, when they determined in secret confidence whether any, and which, of our wishes were to be cancelled.

Time slipped by to within a week of Christmas Eve. It was on a Tuesday, and I was just construing a quaint, old-fashioned ode our Latin master had raked up somewhere, when Barop entered. For the sake of curiosity, I will insert the poem. I found it amongst my old school-papers the other day:—

"Avete sollandinie
Claustriques mites incolæ
Qui pertinstis impios
Cœtus furentis tartari.

"Gemmas et auri pondera
Et dirgoitatum culmina
Cælestis et cœdisima,
Quæ mundus offert gaudia.

"Vobis olus cibaria
Fuere vel legumina,
Potumque lympha præbuit,
Humusque dura lectulum.

"Vixistis inter aspides
Sævisque cum draconibus
Fortenia nec teterrima
Vos terruere dæmonum.

"Rebus procul mortalibus
Mens avolabat fervida
Divumque juncta cœtui
Hærebat inter sidera."

Having accomplished my task pretty fairly, Barop said,

"Now, who wants to come into the woods to cut the trees and branches for Christmas? You, Kleckser, don't care about it, do you? You would sooner construe Latin with Herr Schorch."

"Would I though!" I exclaimed; "just try me!"

"Well, then, come along all of you (we were the first class), and take your hatchets and ropes with you."

Full of glee and delight, we threw our books pell-mell into the desks and started off. The snow was a foot deep on the ground, but hard and glittering, so most of us took our hand-sledges and started off up the mountain sides into the dark-green forests, with their pure glittering canopies of dazzling snow. Here we set to work. Twelve beautifully-grown pines, each sixteen feet in height, were chosen for the Christmas trees, and carefully carried down into the village. I with some others were engaged in culling branches of "Weisstanne," white pine, for the garlands and bowers with which the grand saloon was to be embellished. When each had collected as large a bundle as he could conveniently transport, it was laid upon the sledge, and the owner, mounting on the top, started off down the mountain's side, guiding it with his feet and gliding among the trees, over ruts and stones, with many a jolt and upset, till the road becoming clear, we went off at the rate of twenty miles an hour.

The whole yard was strewn with the branches, and we, the favored autocrats of the first class, were chosen to make the garlands, of which we required no less than 380 feet. Thus, wast with winding garlands, cutting fresh branches, and collecting bright-green moss to lay round the base of the trees, and to entwine with the garlands, four or five days quickly passed, during which time we were no slight objects of envy to the younger or stupider part of the community that were not included among the "First." But the evenings brought a pleasure and a rioting amusement that was shared by all alike. For gradually the boxes and chests of Christmas presents, sent by fond mammas and papas, began to arrive in the post town, Gudolstad, whence they had to be fetched by Barop's own man, and from time immemorial it had been the custom in Keilhau for the boys to assemble at the door and endeavor to gain possession of the boxes, which of course were opened and put in the places devoted to each in the grand saloon where the "Bescheerung" took place. As soon as the cry "Freidrich kommt!" Frederick is coming (Barop's coachman), was heard re-echoing through the house, one and all rushed to the door, which was already defended by Barop and Schaffner, one of the masters, and son-in law of Barop's, each armed with a tremendous birch-broom, which they had to wield with unflagging energy and adroitness on the backs and shoulders of the attacking party. Great was the glee and deafening the uproar when two or three of the strongest fell over an unusually large chest and gained a temporary possession of it. But it was a very temporary one indeed, for Barop, a man six feet six inches in height, and proportionately muscular, soon rained down a shower of birch on the devoted backs like a hail-storm, and quickly raised the siege.

After the boxes had once been brought in, the grand saloon was forbidden ground to any one except the old masters and one or two of the boys who were old Keilhauers, and were required to assist in arranging the presents and writing the names of the various recipients on strips of paper, which were then laid in each respective place.

Christmas Eve arrived. Contrary to the usual custom throughout Germany of having the "Bescheerung," lighting up the tree and making the presents on the 24th, we in Keilhau had it on the Christmas morn at seven o'clock. But on the preceding evening we were regaled with the national dish for that day, to wit, herring salad, consisting of pickled herring, potatoes sliced thin like cucumber, endive and onions, all mixed up together with the due proportions of oil, vinegar, pepper, and salt.

After supper we went up to our desks and cupboards, and took whatever presents we intended to make our comrades or masters to Barop and Schaffner, for them to lay in their respective places, and then with joyful anticipations of the morrow, "off and to bed," as honest Pepys hath it.

Long before the first grey streak of morning appeared in the cold eastern sky, we were awake and awaiting the signal for rising, which was given by Barop and Schaffner singing a kind of carol, accompanied by the guitar, on which Schaffner was an accomplished virtuoso:—

"Auf, auf, ihr Buben
Was schlaft ihr so lang?
Die Nacht ist vorueber,
Der Morgen bricht an
Auf, auf und sangt,
Frohlocket dem Herrn
Das Christkindlein bringt,
Euch was zum bescheeren."

No lingering in bed and cats-pawing the frozen water on Christmas morning. In half the time ordinarily spent in getting ready we finished our toilet, and assembling in the hall, were marshalled two and two in procession. Then the doors of the saloon were thrown open, unfolding a scene to the eye compared to which the "vista del Paradiso" in the Sixtine Chapel at Rome is a miserable failure. Twelve large trees were ranged round the room, reaching from the tables to the ceiling, and two bowers, devoted to Barop's and Frobel's families on each side, all ablaze with tapers and glittering with rosy-cheeked apples, gilt walnuts, and all kinds of bright-colored ornaments. The windows were covered in with transparencies painted by a celebrated painter, once a pupil of the institution, and, though dimmed by the black of the countless tapers, flooded the whole scene when morning dawned with a rich, varied color, as in some Gothic cathedral. And as we entered the saloon a Christmas hymn arose from the choir, which was concealed behind an artificial shrubbery of pines and juniper bushes, and walking slowly round the room till we formed a circle, the chaplain took his place in the midst and offered up the morning prayers, with an extra oration specially improvised for the occasion, to which, however, I am bound to say, our attention was not much directed. As soon as the much-wished-for Amen was pronounced, the "Gratulation" began, the Christmas congratulations, and every one, from the oldest to the youngest, hurried to find his place and see what the Christ-kindlein had brought him. Each soon found out his especial nook, and long before the first flush of excitement was over the pale morning grey began to steal in, changed by the transparencies from its cold, cheerless appearance into a rich flood of golden light, becoming still more light and joyous when further illuminated by the cheerful, gladsome faces of the delighted juveniles. It was a scene enough to have converted any misanthrope and pessimist that ever lived, not even excepting old Schopenhauer. The dark-green pines, the garlands and bowers, the snowy cloths, the glittering presents, the bushels upon bushels of apples, nuts, and pears, and, above all, the joyous assemblage of youthful faces all tempered by the dim, mystic light, exercise an influence upon the mind none can resist.

Such is Christmas in Germany, the land of pines, the land where the monklet, Luther, assembled his children around the first Christmas tree, whose lights shed a purer and a truer doctrine throughout the wide lands of the earth than ever since the first days after Calvary.

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Bridal and other style Silver Ware, French Mantel Clocks, fine Plated Ware, Opera Glasses, etc. etc.
A rare chance is offered to purchasers, and a call will convince the most skeptical. [12 18 7t4p

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JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

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J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street,

Are now opening a collection of

Novelties, Gems and Artistic Goods,

Greatly excelling in variety and extent every former effort of this House, to which they invite attention.

Gold Watches, Diamonds, Oriental Rubies, Emeralds and Sapphires, East India Pearls.

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Bronze and Inlaid Marble Clocks and Vases in Sets, for Mantel Ornaments.

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In Metal, Marble, Cut Glass, Leather, and GOLDEN BRONZE,

Of the most exquisite taste, from all quarters of Europe.

Our arrangements, both in Europe and this country, are such as give us unusual facilities in the selection and economical production of our stock. It is our wish, as well as our interest, to secure to our patrons the benefit of such advantages in

Moderate Prices Throughout our Stock,
WITHOUT EXCEPTION [11 18wsm 12 23

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An elegant assortment of Watches and Jewelry of the newest styles, and much below the prices the same goods can be bought for in the large stores on Chesnut street. Compare goods and prices, and you will be convinced.

SPECIAL ATTENTION
Is called to our assortment of
Sleeve Buttons and Studs,

Which, in style, quality, and price
DEFY COMPETITION,
AT
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A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF
Gold and Silver Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
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SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,
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LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
WATCH CASES,
And Dealers in American and Imported
WATCHES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street,
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WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

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No. 22 North SIXTH Street,

OFFERS FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
From the best manufacturers.
FINE JEWELRY,
Of all descriptions, and latest styles.
FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS,
Direct from Paris.
SILVER WARE OF THE GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
AT
THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. [12 5 3wrp

E. STELLWAGEN & CO.,
AT THE OLD STAND,
No. 632 MARKET STREET.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, LADIES' AND GENTS' CHAINS, ETC.,

selling at greatly reduced prices, and all goods warranted.

A call is solicited before making your Christmas purchases, to convince you of this fact.

No trouble to show goods if you do not wish to buy at present.

E. STELLWAGEN,
12 15 12trp GEO. W. GRANT.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

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WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
No. 148 N. SECOND St., cor. of Quarry.

An assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, and PLATED WARE, constantly on hand suitable for Holiday Gifts. 11 25 wfm13t

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The finest assortment in the city. A fresh invoice just received direct from Geneva, with beautiful Bell accompaniments.

Our selections comprise the choicest Operatic and Home Melodies.

FARR & BROTHER,
IMPORTERS,
No. 324 CHESNUT Street,
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2000 SHARES ... $100 EACH.

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A LIMITED AMOUNT OF STOCK FOR SALE.

The Company who own the

SPLENDID NEW SKATING RINK,

Corner of CHESNUT and TWENTY-THIRD Streets

have instructed us to offer a limited amount of the stock for sale in shares of One Hundred Dollars each. A large amount of money has been expended in the erection of this building, which is 220 by 110 feet. The main hall is 56 feet high. It is confidently expected that the Rink will be ready for use on Christmas Day.

Each share of stock will be entitled to an advance dividend, payable yearly, of twenty per cent. ($20) in tickets. Such dividends may be taken in single, season, or coupon tickets, which are transferable.

Regarding the success of the project there can be no doubt, as the building is intended for a public hall, to be used for

Concerts, Church Fairs, Festivals, Conventions, Agricultural Exhibitions, etc.

It is understood that numerous institutions of a similar character in various parts of the country have been quite remunerative, and it is confidently believed that this will not prove an exception.

Further particulars can be obtained at our office.

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No. 40 South THIRD Street,
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SKATES! SKATES!! SKATES!!!—1000 PAIRS FINE NEW AND SECOND-HAND SKATES AT ONE-HALF THE USUAL PRICES, at the Broker's Office, N. W. corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets below Lombard 12 12 10t

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CHRISTMAS CONFECTIONS
of the CHOICEST FLAVORS, BEST MATERIALS AND IN THE GREATEST VARIETY, manufactured exclusively to suit the
CONSTANTLY INCREASING PATRONAGE of No. 1203 CHESNUT Street.
CHOCOLATES IN EVERY VARIETY. CARAMELS UNEQUALLED IN ANY ESTABLISHMENT IN THE CITY. FANCY BOXES in GREAT VARIETY.
Fine Foreign and Domestic Fruits; Almeria and Malaga Grapes, etc.
12 16 8trp No. 1203 Chesnut St.

CONFECTIONERY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—
JOHN HAGEY,
N. E. corner of TENTH and WALNUT Streets,
has opened for the Holidays a new and varied collection of Choice Confections, Fruits, etc. to which he invites an early inspection. The stock is large and well assorted, and, in addition to his special importation of Fancy Boxes, etc., cannot fail to please all in search of Holiday Presents and decorations. [12 16 3trp

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 88 DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X--No. 148 PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1868. TRIPLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE INDIANS.

General Sheridan on the Situation --Custer's Achievements Justified--Letters from Captive White Women.

The St. Louis papers of Monday contain the letters of General Sheridan and two captive white women from the Indian country, already briefly alluded to by telegraph.

The following letters from Major-General Sheridan, with the accompanying letter from a white female captive in an Indian lodge, were received yesterday at General Sherman's headquarters. It will be seen that the recent chastisement of Black Kettle's band by General Custer is justified on the ground that the Cheyennes had killed and scalped several whites, and had white women in their lodges as captives:—

Letter from General P. H. Sheridan.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, IN THE FIELD, DEPOT OF THE NORTH CANADIAN, AT THE JUNCTION OF BEAVER CREEK. Dec. 3, 1868. —Bvt. Major-General W. A. Nichols, Assistant Adjutant-General Military Division of the Missouri, St. Louis, Mo.—General:—I had an interview to-day, through the interpreter, Mr. Curtis, with the sister of "Black Kettle," from whom I learn as follows, and which seems to be, after close questioning, a correct statement of the Indians who were located in the vicinity of where Custer had his fight on the 27th ult., on the Washita river, about 75 or 80 miles north west of Fort Cobb, and immediately south of the Antelope Hills. The Indians there were encamped on the Washita, as follows:—

First, "Black Kettle" and other chiefs of the Cheyennes, and a small party of Sioux, in all numbering fifty-one lodges. Eight miles down the stream were all the Arrapahoes and seventy additional lodges of Cheyennes; also, the Kiowas, and then the Apaches and Camanches. While thus encamped, three war parties were sent out north. One, composed of Cheyennes, Kiowas, and Arrapahoes, went north in the direction of Larned, and the trail of which we crossed in coming down; it was still out. Another party was composed of Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, which party returned, and the trail of which led General Custer into Black Kettle's village. This party brought back three scalps, one of which was the express-man killed and horribly mutilated just before I left Fort Dodge. The mail on his person was found in Black Kettle's camp. The other party was a mixed party, and went out in the direction of Lyon and is still out.

About the time the first of these parties left, "Black Kettle" and a representation of one sub-chief from each of the bands visited Fort Cobb, and all brought back provisions from General Hazen, or some one else there, and while they were gone, or about the time of their return, the last war party was sent out, which is the one first alluded to as going in the direction of Fort Larned, and whose trail we passed.

The women are of the opinion that they will all sue for peace, at Coob, since the blow received by them on the 27th. They would have come here had the opening there not been held out to them.

I will start for Fort Cobb as soon as the trains from Dodge arrive. If it had not been for the misfortune to the Kansas regiment of getting lost from the trail, while *en route* from the Little Arkansas to this place, and the heavy snow storm which reduced and jaded their horses so as to render them on arrival unfit for duty, we would have closed up this job before this time. As it is, I think the fight is pretty well knocked out of the Cheyennes. Thirteen Cheyenne, two Sioux, and one Arrapahoe chief were killed, making sixteen in all.

The Government makes a great mistake in giving these Indians any considerable amount of food under the supposition of necessity. The whole country is literally covered with game, and there are more buffalo than will last the Indians for twenty years; the turkeys are so numerous that flocks as large as from one to two thousand have been seen, and the country is full of grouse, quail, and rabbits. Herds of antelope and deer are seen everywhere, and even ran through the wagon trains of General Custer on his march. The buffalo here are a separate band from those ranging during the fall north of the Union Pacific Railroad, where I have seen myself not less than 200,000 in one day. The reservation laid off for the Arrapahoes and Cheyennes by the treaty of 1867 is full of game, and the most luxuriant natural grasses, as reported by Colonel Crawford of the 19th Kansas, who just passed the reservation in coming here. Others familiar with the reservation report the same.

Black Kettle's sister reports three white women in the lodges below Black Kettle's camp. Very respectfully yours,

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-Gen. U. S. A.

Letter from a Female Captive Among the Cheyennes.

The following letter was forwarded to headquarters by General W. B. Hazen, in command of the Southern Indian District at Fort Cobb. It tells its own story, and will be read with interest. The letter, it will be observed, is dated previous to the battle of the Washita. The person who first communicated with the writer of the letter was authorized by General Hazen to trade among the Cheyennes, with direction to spare no trouble or expense in his efforts to reclaim the captives:—

SATURDAY, Nov. 7, 1868.—Kind friends, whoever you may be, I thank you for your kindness to me and my child. You want me to let you know my wishes. If you could only buy us of the Indians with ponies or anything, and let me come and stay with you until I could get word to my friends, they would pay you, and I would work and do all I could for you. If it is not too far to their camp, and you are not afraid to come, I pray that you will try. They tell me, as near as I can understand, they expect traders to come, and they will sell us to them. Can you find out by this man, and let me know if it is white men? If it is Mexicans, I am afraid they would sell us into slavery in Mexico. If you can do nothing for me, write to W. T. Harrington, Ottawa, Franklin county, Kansas, my father. Tell him we are with the Cheyennes, and they say when the white men make peace we can go home. Tell him to write to the Governor of Kansas about it, and for them to make peace. Send this to him. We were taken on the 9th of October, on the Arkansas, below Fort Lyon. I cannot tell whether they killed my husband or not. My name is Mrs. Clara Blinn. My little boy, Willie Blinn, is two years old. Do all you can for me. Write to the Peace Commissioners to make peace this fall. For our sakes do all you can, and God will bless you. If you can let me hear from you again, let me know what you think about it. Write to my father; send him this. MRS. C. F. BLINN

I am as well as can be expected, but my baby is very weak.

In addition, another letter from General Sheridan has been received at the military headquarters, in which he says the trail of the war party which led General Custer to the Indian camp was that of a party returning with the scalps of three white men. Among them was that of the courier killed between Dodge and Larned, and the mail he was carrying was also found in the Indian camp; also the mules of Clarke's train; also photograph and other articles taken from the houses on the Saline and Solomon; and that the war party whose trail was crossed by the troops in coming down was of this band and of the Arapahoes, and that all the Arrapahoes took part in the fight, and the Indian women prisoners say that the most of the depredations along the line of the Arkansas were committed by these bands, Cheyennes and Arrapahoes.

NEW ENGLAND.

Anniversary Dinner in New York—Speeches by Speaker Colfax and Mr. Motley.

The anniversary dinner of the New England Society of New York took place at Delmonico's, in New York city, last evening. In response to the toast, "The Congress of the United States," the Hon. Schuyler Colfax was called upon and spoke as follows:—

Mr. Colfax's Speech.

Mr. President and gentlemen of the New England Society, I am gratified more than any feeble words of mine can express at the opportunity I enjoy now for the first time in my life in participating with you in commemorating that eventful day in the history of this country, of citizenship in which we are so justly proud. And I thank you also most cordially for the kind, and I may even say affectionate, manner you welcomed me as I rose to respond to this toast. The Congress of the United States is a body whose deeds are written down in history. On the adamant of its eternal page will be written its record for good or for ill. It speaks for itself, not only to this country for which it legislates, but to an unlooking world, and I may say here, without even venturing into the arena of controversial questions, that whatever criticisms have befallen us on the right hand and on the left from impatient friends or from hostile adversaries, we who bore part and parcel in that great record in which is written the deeds of earth, the blessings of thousands ready to perish have been invoked upon our heads. (Cheers.) God grant that the Congress here of the future may be as faithful to duty and to principle and to the down-trodden and the oppressed, as the Congress of the past. (Cheers.) I stand here amongst you, my friends, not as one entitled to membership in this famed Society of the Sons of the Pilgrims; neither by birth nor by descent am I a New Englander. I am in good and regular standing in that society whose patron saint is St. Nicholas, and which is the glory of the Knickerbocker. (Cheers.) Born in this city of New York—(cheers)—of whose grand record of all that pertains to advancement in population, in wealth, in the progress of our whole country, is so proud, like you I emigrated to the West. As the distinguished historian who sits upon my left observed a few evenings since, that American who honored our country so proudly by representing it as American minister abroad (loud cheers), the advancing tide of civilization seems ever to sweep like that which brought the Pilgrims of the Mayflower from the east to the west. But although I have not a drop of New England blood in my veins, I stand here willing to bear my testimony to the worth of New England principles. They are the principles of which you are justly proud, that I had cherished as the apple of my eye, that I believe with my soul and strength and mind, principles that I believe are wise for this great country of ours, and though not in blood nor alliance a New Englander, I have received so many kindnesses from the representatives of New England in our national councils, and from the people of New England in their collective capacity, that I may almost call myself a New Englander, if not by adoption, certainly by election. (Hearty cheers.) But I do not speak of New England as a section. If, in the years that are past, we have, in our unconscious love of home, of the place where we first saw the light of day with our own infant eyes, and breathed the balmy air with our infant lungs, cherished a sectional feeling, in the dire conflict of war and shock of contending arms we were purged of it, and taught to love New England and the South and the West equally, as only parts of one great republic washed by the waters of the two great oceans. New England resembles Old England. But you have rivalled Old England in your manufacturing industries; you have more than rivalled the motherland from which you took your sectional name in the great triumphs of education, with the beacon-lights of knowledge flaming from every hill in that sterile portion of our country. We call New England poor in her soil, but rich in knowledge and faith. These principles, known all over the world as being advocated in New England, when not crowned with popular favor, liberty, justice, and humanity, have become the nation's common property in this nineteenth century, and all of us, of all parties, and creeds, rejoice that the noblest of them is written in ineffacable characters upon our national escutcheon—that no matter how poor, no matter how helpless, no matter how humble, no matter how ignorant may be the man that claims American citizenship, that all, all over this land, from ocean to ocean, and from the gulf to the lakes, the people have declared in the words of the Scottish poet, that "A man's a man for a' that" (loud cheers), and know that it is the proud boast of Fourth of July orators, that in two hundred and fifty years this quarter of the from which you took your sectional name in the great triumphs of education with the beacon-lights of knowledge flaming from every hill in that sterile portion of our country. We call New England poor in her soil, but rich in knowledge and faith. These principles, known all over the world as being advocated in New great decade of centuries that marks the stream of time, we have risen to a grandeur never known and never attained by any other section of the globe. I will not weary you by adducing the hundred-fold statistics which might be brought to prove this. It is not for you to speak in words of boasting of that prosperity, that advancement in wealth and power which God has given to the feeble beginnings of the Pilgrim, the Knickerbocker, the Quaker, and the Huguenot. We should learn a profounder moral. We should learn from it a nobler lesson. It is the grandeur of American citizenship; it is that which should be consecrated in our hearts; it is that which we should guard as the nation's glory, as, in the olden time, the vestal fire was never allowed to expire or waver. It is that which fills my heart when I think of the past history of this country. The rest of Mr. Colfax's address was a continuation of the topic of the true greatness of the American nation, and his views of what constituted national morality and the sure foundation of our future prosperity.

The Address of Hon. J. L. Motley.

The Chairman, in announcing the toast "New England Scholarship," begged the society to excuse a long address from its respondent, the Hon. J. L. Motley, as that gentleman was fatigued with his effort of last Thursday night.

Mr. Motley, after returning thanks for the warm reception accorded to him, spoke of the energy of character of the people of New England, their wise attention to education, and the all-pervading influence their genius has had upon the character of the American nation. He continued:—If we go through Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Iowa, everywhere, wherever you turn, if you search for a New Englander, you have only to look around you. When you can take the rugged Alleghany range from our mountain system; when you can take the Hudson out of our river system, then you can take New England out of our social system. I, too, sir, am a descendent of the Pilgrim Fathers—from one of the first settlers and ministers of the good old town of Austead, and like all loyal sons of Massachusetts, I say that when I cease to love and revere that old Commonwealth, may this arm be withered. But what most moves my pride in New England is that she has been so ready to oppose the principle of State sovereignty in this great, powerful, and glorious republic, of which the only sovereign that we recognize is the United American people. (Cheers.) And the time is passed away, I hope for ever, when men sneered at New England teachers. The remainder of Mr. Motley's address was upon the absolute necessity of education for the maintenance of the republic. He showed that the New England school had extended into the West, and insisted that it must extend into the South.

SAULSBURY.

How the Recent Drunken Exploit of the Delaware Senator is Viewed at Home.

The Wilmington *Commercial* of last evening comments as follows upon the recent entrance of Senator Saulsbury, in a drunken condition, into the house of his colleague:—

We urge the United States Senate to give Mr. Saulsbury ten days' opportunity to resign, and if he chooses not to take that step in that time, then to expel him. There are plenty of sober Democrats in Delaware, and we can name several whose abilities would at least not disgrace their constituents. As for our present condition, it has been endured long enough. The people of Delaware are not insensible to shame: they have now borne with this fallen man beyond reasonable limits; we therefore represent them in saying that Mr. Saulsbury must immediately resign, or the Senate must promptly expel him.

The *Gazette* of Wilmington, the Democratic organ for New Castle county, thus severely speaks of Mr. Saulsbury:—

"A REMEDY NEEDED.—When the wise, good, and great men of their day formed the Government of the United States, they seemed not to suppose that men could become so debased and lost to honor and shame as to continue to hold on to office, when by doing so they disgrace themselves, their country, and their party. But this is so, disgusting as it may seem. The Senate of the United States, which ought to be the ablest, purest, and wisest deliberative body in the world, has repeatedly been made the arena for drunken brawls, and is disgraced by the appearance there of members in what is termed a 'muddled' condition, day after day. When Senators have from necessity been called to account for this they have promised reformation, or begged to be excused, only to perpetrate the wrong again."

It goes on to say that the State has no method of redressing the difficulty; only the Senate can do it. It concludes thus:—

"But our people should understand that they are in no way responsible for the conduct of their Senators; that the body to which they are accredited assume to be the judges of their own associates, and they should know when forbearance ceases to be a virtue."

CONFEDERATE PIRACY.

How a Danish Court Regards the Seizure of the Roanoke by Braine and His Confederates.

A very interesting case has just been decided in the Marine Court at Copenhagen, Denmark, which decides the following question:—A Mr. Louis Bramsen had a lot of cigars on board the steamer Roanoke, which left Havana on the 29th of September, 1863, for New York. A number of Confederates, under Braine, had gone on board as passengers, and when in the open sea attacked the captain and crew, killing some of them, and taking possession of the steamer, which they afterwards destroyed off Halifax. Mr. Bramsen had a policy of insurance on his cigars in Copenhagen, but the Insurance Company refused to pay the insurance, as Mr. Bramsen's policy did not include "war risks," the Company pleading that the cigars were destroyed in "war." Mr. Bramsen took a different view of the case, insisting that the persons who took the steamer and destroyed the goods were not engaged in a lawful war, but were rebels, and their act was an act of piracy. The Marine Court of Copenhagen has just come to the same conclusion, and gives its decision in a very able and forcible manner, showing that Braine and his fellows were nothing but a set of pirates, and that the manner of taking the steamer was an act of piracy, and then decided that Mr. Bramsen must be paid his insurance.

Remarkable Jumping by a Train of Cars.

One of the most fortunate escapes from a serious railroad accident occurred on the Erie Railway on Friday morning, the 18th instant. Train No. 1, the day express for Buffalo, which leaves New York at 8 o'clock, when approaching Middletown, and travelling at the rate of twenty miles an hour, was thrown from the track by a misplaced switch. Dashing along over the sleepers for a distance of two hundred feet, the engine finally struck an iron frog, and was violently placed once more on the rails of a side track, having in this distance crossed two sets of intervening rails. The tender and all the cars, five in number, followed the engine, and when the terrified passengers came rushing out the train was all prepared to run back to a switch and be transferred to the main line. Oliver Ennis and John Foster, the engineer and fireman, two of the most skilful and efficient men employed by the company, had charge of the engine, one of the finest, and f el quite proud of this well-performed feat of "hurdle jumping." No injury was suffered by person or property, and but ten minutes' time was lost.

New York Money Market.

From the Tribune.

"Money was active at from 7 per cent. in currency, with ½ commission, to 7 per cent. in gold, with a sharp demand from brokers on miscellaneous stocks. Government brokers were fairly supplied at currency interest. Commercial paper is dull of sale at 9 per cent. for firm names.

"The failure of a dry goods commission firm is reported, with liabilities amounting to $1,500 000.

"Sterling Exchange is strong and active at quotations:—London, 60 days, 109¾; London, sight, 110¼; Paris, long, 5 15@5 13¾; Paris, short, 5 12½@5 11½; Antwerp, 5 17½@5 15; Swiss, 5 17½@5 15; Hamburg, 40@ 36½; Amsterdam, 41@41½; Frankfort, 41@41½; Bremen 78¾@79; Berlin, 71¾@71¾.

"The Board of Brokers have decided that they will not call New York Central ex-scrip dividend at present; the stock now purchased carries the 80 per cent. scrip, which must be attached to the stock to make a good delivery."

From the Times.

"Money keeps in sharp demand among the brokers, and the higher rate of 7 per cent. gold interest equal to 10 per cent. currency, was again paid on miscellaneous collateral. The rate in the public funds is 7 per cent. currency interest, and on prime merchant paper from 8 to 10 per cent. Confidence in the latter was somewhat disturbed yesterday by the announcement of a heavy failure in the domestic commission line—the credit of the unfortunate firm having heretofore classed more than respectable. Their liabilities are said to be over a million of dollars.

"In the Public Funds there was rather a stand off among the street speculators, while the regular trade or investment demand was fairly active at about yesterday's late quotations. The 10-40s were firm at 103¾, and the new 7-3's of 1865 and 1867 steady.

"In the Railway list there was a renewal through the forenoon of the buoyant speculation of yesterday in the Western stocks, and further considerable transactions in New York Central at 154@154½@154@153¾@153¾ ₱ cent. The shares of the Hudson River had an additional advance to 134½@135¾ cent., and of the Reading to 97¾. Chicago and Rock Island was the most active; advancing at one time to 115¾ cent. On the Miscellaneous shares Pacific Mail ran up to 120½@121 ₱ cent."

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Cotton quiet at 25@25½c. Flour dull; sales of 8500 barrels at yesterday's quotations. Wheat quiet. Corn steady; sales of 37,000 bushels at 86c.@$1 11. Oats heavy, sales of 25 000 at 73@77½c. Beef quiet. Pork firm at $27 50@28 12. Lard firm at 17@17½c. Whiskydull.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Stocks dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 111¾; Reading, 97½; Canton Co., 48; Erie, 38½; Cleveland and Toledo 97¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 83½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 110½; Michigan Central, 127½; Michigan Southern, 90½; New York Central, 154; Illinois Central, 143; Cumberland preferred, 37½; Virginia 6s, 56; Missouri 6s, 80¾; Hudson River, 130; 5-20s, 1862, 110; do, 1864, 108½; do, 1865, 107½; do. new, 106½; 10-40s 103¾. Gold, 134½. Money, 7 per cent. Exchange, 109½.

—Leonard Jerome has gone to Europe to import jockeys.

—Many years ago a man sued Mr. Porter, the first proprietor of the Boston *Traveller*, for a libel, and finally found himself sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

—A musical prodigy has appeared in Mississippi, in the person of a negro girl, an ignorant field hand, who cannot read a note or spell a word, but who plays the piano exquisitely.

—A bridal party in Newport indulged in so much liquid festivity on the way to the clergyman's that both the bride and groom spent the night, unmarried, in the Station House.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

A Terrific Snow Storm to the North of Us—Pacific Railway Projects.

SNOW.

Terrific Storm Prevailing at the North.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

ALBANY, Dec. 23—9 A. M.—It is snowing very fast here this morning.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 23—9 A. M.—It is snowing here and drifting fine snow.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 23—9 A. M.—A fearful storm of wind and snow has been raging here since three o'clock yesterday afternoon. All the railway trains on the Lake Shore road west of this point were abandoned last night, and the weather is severely cold and the snow very light and drifted deeply.

THE "ERIE" WAR.

Bowles Bailed Out of Limbo.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Mr. Samuel Bowles, the editor of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, who was arrested late last night, at the instance of James Fiske, Jr., on the charge of libel in connection with the great "Erie" war, and lodged in Ludlow Street Jail, was this morning released on giving bail in the sum of $50,000. General Anthon, Hugh Hastings, and Mr. Day signed the bail bond. Mr. Bowles' release was accomplished only after many hours of effort on the part of his friends.

FROM BALTIMORE.

An Important Trial in Progress--Thieves and Robbers.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 23.—The trial of Theodore Amores, in whose case the jury recently could not agree, is again progressing in the United States Court. He is charged with conspiring with Captain James H. Pannell to destroy the schooner Montezuma, with intent to defraud the United States Fire Marine Insurance Company of Baltimore. If convicted, it is a penitentiary offense.

There are an unusual number of robberies and thieving here now. Pickpockets are abundant.

FROM THE FAR WEST.

Pacific Railway Projects.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 23.—Reports from the Far West state that the Union Pacific Railway Company propose exteading their route straight on to San Francisco, and have abandoned all thought of a junction with the Central Pacific. The place chosen by the latter to cross the Sierra Nevada is believed to be the most difficult that could have been selected, while that chosen by the Union Pacific is claimed to be the easiest route. Two competing roads from the Missouri to the Golden Gate are predicted in a few years.

The Billiard Championship.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—The great billiard match between McDevitt and Goldthwaite, for $500 a side and the championship of the United States, terminated here last night. Shortly after midnight McDevitt was declared the winner. The score at the close stood—McDevitt, 1500; Goldthwaite, 1483.

Fire at Mauch Chunk.

MAUCH CHUNK, Dec. 23.—A fire broke out here at 8 o'clock this morning, which destroyed the building at the corner of Race and Susquehanna streets. The losers are Frederick C. Kline, boots and shoes, and the proprietors of the Mauch Chunk *Gazette*, Laciar & Boyle. The latter lose much on their stock of type, paper, etc., all of which is insured.

Heavy Failure in Louisville.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 23.—Tucker & Co., bankers of this city, failed yesterday for a large amount. The exact liabilities are not yet announced.

A Bankrupt Firm.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 23.—The liabilities of George White and Michael Speir, bankrupts, amount to $57,787. The indebtedness is mainly to New York merchants.

FROM EUROPE

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 23—A. M.—Consols, 92¾ for money and account. U. S. Five-twenties, 74¼. Erie, 26; Illinois Central, 95¼; Great Western, 41¼.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 23—A. M.—Cotton quiet; the sales are estimated at 10,000 bales. Petroleum heavy. Breadstuffs quiet. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Dec. 23—A. M.—Tallow dull. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 8½d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec, 23—P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 92¾; United States five-twenties firmer and unchanged. Stocks firm. Erie, 26¼; Illinois Central, 95¾.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 23—P. M.—Red Wheat, 9s. 10d.@10s. Lard dull at 67s. Pork, 87s. 6d. Turpentine easier, but not lower. Other articles unchanged.

HAVRE, Dec. 23—P. M.—Cotton quiet, both afloat and on the spot; sales at 122f. afloat and 124f. on the spot.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P.M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	149¼	Western Union T.	33¼
N. Y. and E. R.	39¾	Cleveland and Tol.	97⅞
Phil. and Rea. R.	97	Tol. & Wabash R.	57
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	86¾	Mil. & St. P. com.	68¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.	82¾	Adam Express Co	48¼
Chi. and N. W. com.	77¼	Wells, Fargo & Co.	24½
Chic. and N. W. prf.	79¼	U. S. Express Co.	45½
Chi. and R. I. R.	111¾	Tennessee 6s	68½
Pts. F. W. and Chi.	110¼	Gold	134¾
Pa. M. Steam. Co.	117¾	Market irregular.	

—The English army consists at present of 177,000 men. Of the troops 70,292 are garrisoned in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales; 9787 at Gibraltar and Malta; 59,000 in India; 13,000 in British America, and the remainder at Bermuda, West Indies, China, Japan and other places.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HILL MURDER.

The Trial of George S. Twitchell, Jr.

SIXTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Continued from Seventh Page.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Brewster and Ludlow. District Attorneys Sheppard and Hagert and Richard Ludlow for the Commonwealth; T. B. Ramsford, J. T. Pratt, C. H. T. Collis, John O'Byrne, and William B. Mann, Esqs., for the defense.

This morning no crowd was about the Court House or within the room, the attendance, as compared with that of the preceding days, being rather slim. The prisoner appeared unmoved by the damning evidence of blood given last evening by Dr. Levis, but sat in the dock conversing composedly with his father and friends, and seemed ready to be amused at the occurrence of anything humorous. Many desperados, who have run a long career of crime, have been known to laugh upon the gallows and relieve themselves of considerable bravado, and this has ceased to be wondered at; but how a man, whose first known crime, the penalty of which is ignominious death, can sit and watch the black clouds of destruction gather over his head thick and fast, and then smile coolly, is truly incomprehensible.

At ten o'clock the Court met, and the testimony for the Commonwealth was resumed.

Officer Warnock recalled—I visited these premises at about 25 minutes of 11 o'clock on the night of this murder; I went in to the front door, through the entry into the kitchen; in the kitchen there was the body of Mrs. Hill lying on the settee, in the right hand corner, with a handkerchief stained with blood lying on her face; a chair was between the settee and window, with a pan full of bloody water upon it; a pool of water mixed with blood had run from the settee to the washboard along the Pine street side of the kitchen; no one was in the kitchen when I went in, but Mr. Bowen came in with me; I went up-stairs; Twitchell had been arrested; I went into the dining-room, and found an old-fashioned sofa between two windows on the south side of the room, a pool of blood at the head of it, and a pillow upon it; down a short distance on the sofa was another spot of blood saturated into it; the covering of the sofa was torn at this place; there was a rug or breadth of carpet in front of the sofa, with one part turned over; in one place there were was another clot of blood; I traced the blood from there along the oil cloth of the floor to the chair, which latter was spotted with blood along the top of the chair and on the seat of it; I observed spots upon the south and west walls; the chair to which I refer was standing in the line of the drops on the oil cloth; I traced these drops to the back window of the extension of the dining-room; the window was hoisted to almost its full extent, and the blind was pulled up crooked; there was a smear of blood on the sill of the window, and I saw blood on the woodwork of the extension; the windows in the dining-room were protected by small Venetian blinds, which were down, with the slats turned up; I made a further examination of the stains in the dining-room, and found them upon the front of the rocking chair at the head of the sofa, and cigar ashes on the window-sill beside it; directly behind the sofa there were stains of blood on the wall, about half way up; further towards the door leading into the dining-room the stains were thrown up higher; on the knob of the door, on the inside, I found what appeared to be a drop of blood, the centre of which appeared to have been rubbed out, but the outlines of which were perfect; there were some small drops of blood on the oil-cloth towards the door on the inside of the room between the door and the sofa; they extended for within a very short distance of the door; there were spots on the marble top of the table standing about the centre of the room in front of the sofa; subsequently I observed the chandelier and found spots of blood on the glass extinguishers on the burners above; I could reach up and take them off; the drop-light had a green transparent shade, I think; I examined the fire and found that it had been apparently lit up fresh within a short time; on top were ashes of burnt papers, and I took some of them out; I perceived that they had been printed matter; the only piece I could preserve I put into the dish of a candlestick; the candle melted upon it and I left it there; there was no light in the room back of the sitting-room until I called for one; I then went out into the entry and found a drop of blood apparently on the oil-cloth in the landing; I did not cut it out, but subsequently some one cut it out; it was given to me and I gave it to Dr. Levis; it was the one I saw here yesterday; I then went down the back stairs and found no traces on them; they were perfectly clean; they had no covering whatever; there is a window on the back stairway; it was fast and the shutters were fastened on the inside; the shutters were inside; I then went out into the yard, around and inside of the venetian blinds, to look for washing of blood at the hydrant; I could see no traces of blood there; the hydrant had been used some time previously; I examined the privy and found nothing; I went outside the blinds and saw the blood lying in a large quantity there; I then examined the gate and found it bolted; this gate was on Pine street; I examined the fence along Tenth street, and found nothing; the gate on Tenth street was also fastened by a bolt and padlock, and a chain attached to the padlock; I examined the window-shutters along the yard, both front and back, on the first floor; all were fast; there is a side door leading out on the verandah on the side yard, it was fast; I asked to see Mrs. Twitchell; I went up stairs into his (Mr. Twitchell's) room, and examined it around the washstand and such places to see if there were any traces of the washing of blood; there were a pair of men's socks lying on the floor at the head of the bed; there were a collar and pair of cuffs; sleeve-buttons in the cuffs marked "G. S. T.," these, to the best of my knowledge, are the ones I took to Dr. Levis; I took those articles from Mr. Hagert's hands at the house on Thursday, November 26, and delivered them to Dr. Levis; while in the kitchen that night I looked for a poker, but found nothing but a long iron rod which was hanging beside the range; there was a poker in the dining-room (a poker with brass knob was given to the witness); this is it; I observed that the body of Mrs. Hill had thick clothing upon it, and there was something like a cap or hood on her head; I did not see her hair loose or flowing; it appeared to be confined by the cap on the head.

[A number of articles were placed before the witness.] This handkerchief I found upon the floor of the kitchen; it appears like the one that was on Mrs. Hill's head that night; this is a towel found next day stuck in between the Venetian blinds near the hydrant; this I believe is the pan used in bathing Mrs. Hill's head; this collar-box I took to Mr. Twitchell at prison, and I afterwards asked him for it, and he said it was the same; in making my examination of the doors, windows, shutters, and fence I found no marks of violence or blood; I was present the next day at the examination of Mrs. Hill's room, having partly examined it the night before myself, to see if there was any bloody matter about; there was no breaking or disorder of the furniture of the room; I left the house that evening about 11½ o'clock, or a quarter to 12 that night, leaving it in charge of Sergeant Cunnington and one or two officers; Mrs. Twitchell, the servant girl, and, I think, Mr. Twitchell, Sr., was there; the other examination of Mrs. Hill's room was made in the morning of the next day by myself, Deputy Coroner Fletcher, Chief Lamon, and Lieutenant Connelly; there was a wardrobe on the left hand side of the room; it had two doors, one of which was locked and the other open; the wardrobe has two compartments, each covered by one of the doors, and drawers underneath; on the shelf at the top of the side that was locked there were two paper boxes: I took one of them down and found in it $620; some of the others at the same time brought out a diamond cluster ring and a diamond ear-ring; there was also a due bill or note of George S. Twitchell, Jr., for $50; I know of nothing else than some small articles of clothing; in the bureau was found a gold watch and chain; also a gold plate on a stand in the southwest corner of the room; we found some knives and forks, which I think belonged to Mrs. Twitchell; I had a conversation with the prisoner after his arrest; he was brought before me at the Station House, and I told him to take off his outside coat; he did so, and I examined the one he still had on; I told him to take that off, which he did; I examined his vest, and asked him how he got that blood on it, and he said by carrying Mrs. Hill in out of the yard; I told him to take it off; he did it; I then examined the shirt, and asked how came this blood here? he said he did not know; I told him to take it off, and then told him to take his boots off; he asked me if I was going to strip him; I told him not quite, and that I would send him other clothing; I told him to put on his overcoat; he said nothing further that I recollect.

Cross-examined—I am not a detective; I am detailed at the office for special duty; have been on the police force since 1858; I was at the house on several different occasions; I went there on Monday afternoon for the purpose of bringing away the duds and other things; I was there on Wednesday afternoon with Mr. Fletcher and artists for Frank Leslie's paper and the *Police Gazette*; I went once with Mr. O'Byrne and made a pretty thorough search of the garret of the house; I did not search the privy, but I believe it was searched under the direction of Mr. Sheppard; all that I found which I thought cast any light upon the subject I brought here; I took clothing to the prisoner; when I took his boots off he had no stockings on; in looking for means of escape I found two filled ash barrels standing near the fence; it would not be easy for some men to step from them to the top of the fence; I think it is more than four feet from the top of the barrels to the top of the fence; I could not say there were slats on the inside of the arbor that a person might easily climb by; I saw the collar and cuff on the bureau when I was there on Sunday night and left them there; the sleeve buttons I got from Mr. Fletcher; I brought this other poker away on Saturday.

Question by a Juror—Was the collar that blood was found upon of the same size as the others that were found in the box?

Witness—It appeared to be.

Sergeant William Pennington sworn—I reached this house about ten minutes before 11 o'clock on the night of the murder, and remained till after 12, leaving officers there until 8 o'clock in the morning, when they were relieved; Mrs. Twitchell, the servant, and Mr. Twitchell, Sr., were there; I returned there next morning a little before 8, and found the same parties there that I had left.

Officer James White sworn—I was left in charge of this house at Tenth and Pine streets on the night of the murder; I remained there until 10 o'clock next morning, when I was relieved by Officer McClung; I passed the night there; Officer McCullough, Mrs. Twitchell, the servant girl, and Mr. Twitchell, Sr., were there all night; the latter went out about 5 o'clock next morning; I and the other officer remained in the dining-room; Mrs. Twitchell was in the back room, second story front building.

Officer Andrew Righter sworn—I reached this house at twenty minutes after 10 o'clock and remained until about 1 o'clock; I rang the bell and was admitted by Mrs. Twitchell and passed on into the kitchen. (The witness described the appearance of the house as the witnesses preceding.)

Coroner Daniels sworn—I am the Coroner; J. M. Fletcher is my deputy; he had charge of this house.

Officer James McCullough sworn—I was at Mrs. Hill's that night when the doctor examined the body; I cannot say whether her hair was down; the doctor had partially removed the cap.

Cross-examined—I do not know that the cap was ornamented with beads; cannot say it was not; I did not observe any strings on it; I did not notice that a string had been broken from it and one left; it was such a cap as women wear ordinarily; I do not know that it would cover the whole head; I cannot say anything about it, for I did not have it in my hand.

Joseph Gilbert sworn—I am a real estate broker, and was such in the spring of 1868; I then knew Mrs. Mary Hill, who resided at Tenth and Pine streets; I knew the prisoner at the bar; I acted as a broker for General Pleasonton in the selling of the property at Tenth and Pine streets; it belonged to the wife of General Pleasonton; I made a sale of the property for him to Mrs. Hill about March, 1868, for $16,800. There were several interviews with Mrs. Hill prior to the purchase. Mr. Twitchell and Mrs. Hill were present; my bargain was with Mrs. Hill; after the agreement was consummated Mrs. Hill and Mr. Twitchell, who had come with her, left, and I drew up an agreement in favor of Mrs. Hill, which I handed to Mr. Twitchell; he said he wanted the agreement made in his name, which was done. The agreement was in writing.

Mr. Mann here objected to any further evidence, and asked that the Court should instruct the jury that what had already been said about it was not evidence, because the agreement was in writing, and was the best proof of what had happened.

The Court struck out the words "which was done," and instructed the jury that they were not evidence.

The witness resumed—Mr. Twitchell objected to the agreement being made in Mrs. Hill's name; this was after Mrs. Hill had gone away; in the evening of the same day Mr. Twitchell called at my house, and gave me $1000 on account of the purchase money, and said he wanted the deeds made in his wife's name; I asked him who his scrivener was, and he said he had no particular one; I mentioned a number, and he selected Mr. Edward R. Jones; Mrs. Hill told me when Twitchell was there that she was to pay the money for the house; nothing was said to her or by her concerning a payment on account that night when Mr. Twitchell came with the $1000; I told him it made no difference about paying it at that time; he preferred paying it on account, and I received it, giving him a receipt on the back of the agreement; I think I receipted in his name, but I won't be positive; on the following day I met him at the scrivener's (Jones') office.

The defense here objected to any further testimony by Mr. Gilbert unless the Commonwealth were ready to show that it had some connection with his case, for it certainly was not a part of the *res gestæ*, these incidents having transpired more than two years ago.

Mr. Hagert stated that his offer was to show that Mrs. Hill purchased this house with her own money, and the prisoner procured the deed to be made out in the name of his wife, Camilla E. Twitchell, which fact he concealed from Mrs. Hill.

Mr. Mann—We withdraw our objection.

Witness resumed—At the scrivener's office he produced his agreement and gave his instructions to the scrivener; the matter was left in the hands of his scrivener, and there was not much left for me to do after that; I was present at the execution of the deeds and payment of the money; General Pleasonton, Thomas Williamson, Mr. Jones, Mr. Twitchell, and myself were present; Mrs. Hill was not present; I next saw Mrs. Hill in reference to the matter in July last.

Mr. Hagert—Had or had not you made any communications with her that the deed was not in her name, up to that time?

Mr. Mann—We object to any communications in the absence of the prisoner. I think, also, the deed should be produced, to see whose name it was in.

Mr. Hag

Evening Telegraph

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1868.

The following are the varied and entertaining contents of to-day's issue:—

Page 1 (Supplement).—A new Christmas poem entitled "Santa Claus;" a new Christmas story entitled "Man Proposes."

Page 2 (Supplement).—The latest English gossip.

Page 4 (Supplement).—An interesting account of "Christmas in Germany."

Page 5.—The latest news by telegraph and mail; legal, financial, commercial, and shipping intelligence.

Page 6.—Editorials on the leading questions of the hour.

Page 7.—General news summary, local, domestic and foreign.

Page 8.—Our New York Letter.

Page 10.—Editorial extracts from the leading journals of the country.

Page 11.—Our Washington Letter, discussing Men and Measures at the Capital.

Page 12.—City Intelligence; afternoon telegrams.

The System of Fees.

COMMON COUNCIL on Monday approved a resolution previously passed by the Select Branch, requesting the Legislature to pass some law looking towards the regulation of the fees of our county officers. Of course it will receive the signature of the Mayor, if such a signature is necessary, and will be presented to the Assembly when it meets in January. Whether or not that body will take any action in the premises is exceedingly doubtful, but there can be no question as to its duty. For years there has been a crying abuse existing in Philadelphia, which justice to the people demand should be utterly abolished. The emoluments in the shape of fees which become the perquisites of the fortunate holders of nearly all our county offices are so great, that if a man is lucky enough to secure a renomination, he not only has an independent fortune, but, in fact, immense wealth. Men who, previous to their election, had not a dollar in the world, in six years leave the office of Clerk or Prothonotary, build brown-stone houses, keep fast horses, and surround themselves with all the evidences of wealth. One officer *acknowledges* the receipt of $30,000 a year, which was stated with rather an aggrieved air. Others receive $15,000 or $20,000, as a minimum; while how much is made by others is known only to the occupants themselves. This money does not only come out of the pockets of the suitors—a class of people least able to pay it, as a rule—but a large amount is drawn quarterly out of the city treasury. Those who examine the reports of Council proceedings will see, at intervals, the appropriation of $2000 for such an officer and $2500 for such another. It means simply that the tax rate of $1·80 has been placed at that figure in order that the bursting purses of the office-holders might be yet more densely packed with public money. It is surely time that such a wrong as this should be stopped. What possible claim has the Clerk of the Quarter Sessions—an office of no responsibility, and which it requires no ability to fill—to receive a salary and fees which more than equal the combined salaries of all the judges of the court of which he is an humble officer? The fees of the Clerk exceed $18,000 a year; the salaries of the judges all combined do not amount to $14,000. Can this be excused either in reason or propriety? Other officers tell the same tale. The City Solicitor cannot rival a Deputy Sheriff so far as receipts are concerned; while the whole bench of the Supreme Court of the State do not receive as much as either the Sheriff of Philadelphia county or the District Attorney. Surely it is time that they should cease to be a burden to our people. When the legislators of the municipality cause a levy of so enormous a tax as $1·80 on every $100 worth of real estate, and that too when real estate is assessed at its full value, it is time that retrenchment should cause the financial fortunes of political favorites to be cut down. The city of Philadelphia loses every year $200,000 of income which, in all reason and justice, she is entitled to. It is time for the Legislature to act, and act promptly and decidedly, in the matter. The remedy is so simple as not to need suggestion. Let the act forbid any fees being appropriated to the officers, and cause all to be paid into the city treasury. Let the salaries be raised, if justice requires it, but let this wretched system of perquisites be utterly and entirely abolished. By this means we will secure more honest officers. We will purify the system of the petty bribery with which nearly all the offices of our city are at present abounding. We will save the community hundreds of thousands of dollars, and remedy the evil, the absurdity, of a judge receiving a fourth as much as the irresponsible clerk who issues writs under his direction.

A Prussian Crisis.

THE old leaven of oligarchy is not yet eradicated from Prussia. King William, or his advisers, still seems to think that governments are established for the benefit, not of the governed, but of the governing class. It appears that the constitution of the Supreme Court of the kingdom has not been precisely in accordance with the ideas of the Government, and therefore a number of honorary judges have recently been appointed, as a corrective to the liberal tendencies of the former members of that tribunal. When this action was reported to the Diet, one of the Liberal leaders presented a resolution declaring that the course of the Government was illegal. This brought the Minister of Justice to his feet, with the declaration that he "had no liberal tendencies," and would continue to appoint additional judges as long as he deemed it necessary, inserting a provision for their salaries in the budget, the Government standing ready for any conflict that might ensue. The Diet was not intimidated by this threat, but passed the resolution of censure, thereby pledging itself to refuse to vote the salaries of any additional judges. Thus the matter stood at the latest advices by mail. The cable has since informed us that the Upper House of the Diet has rejected, by a small majority, the resolution guaranteeing immunity from arrest for words spoken in debate. So long as the Diet refuses to afford this parliamentary protection to its members, and the Ministry contrives to preserve its influence in the Supreme Court by the packing process, Count von Bismark's late boast that Prussian subjects have enjoyed for years all the concessions which have been recently granted by the Emperor of Austria, is likely to remain an empty one. As things now go, Austria is making greater progress towards a thoroughly liberal and popular form of government than Prussia, and all because she was worsted at Sadowa and Königgratz. Adversity is frequently the best school in which to point out to a nation the true road to prosperity.

The Waste of Food.

THE Americans have the reputation of being extravagant and wasteful, especially with regard to articles of food. With a far greater variety of meats and vegetables than Europe, it is generally admitted, even among ourselves, that we are deficient in the art of preparing them for the table so as to develop their most nutricious and palatable qualities, and that immense quantities of good wholesome food are wasted through the carelessness of housekeepers and the ignorance or servants. During the Crimean war Soyer took it upon himself to go out for the purpose of teaching the British army how to cook. He found that, while there was a universal complaint about the scarcity and bad quality of the army rations, the soldiers were in the constant habit of throwing away as worthless articles that, if properly prepared, were of the first value as nutriment. With the water in which meat had been boiled, and with the scraps of vegetables which had previously been considered as nuisances to be got rid of, he instructed the soldiers how to make excellent soup, and in many other ways he introduced reform in the old system of camp-cooking, which, in a great measure, put a stop to the discontent of the men, and which contributed not a little to the successful prosecution of the campaign against Sebastopol. In this and every other large city there are thousands of poor people who scarcely know how to keep body and soul together during the winter months, while the food that is wasted would probably be more than sufficient to supply them all if it were properly utilized. There are many families, too, who turn and twist to make ends meet, but who throw away meat and vegetables, or refuse to purchase cheap articles, which a skilful French cook would serve up in a way that would commend them to the palates of the most fastidious. Much of the animal matter which is now treated as simply refuse, and fit only for the soap-boiler and glue-maker, contains as much nutriment as the choicest cuts, which none but the most wealthy can afford to buy. Many poor people absolutely refuse to eat such food under any circumstances, and this disinclination is to be attributed to the fact that they never have it properly prepared for them. This subject is worthy of the attention not only of economical housekeepers who wish to supply their tables at the smallest possible cost, but of the charitable who are interested in furnishing the poor of the city with good wholesome food during the severe winter months.

DELAWARE is gradually getting disgusted with herself. The *Delawarean*, a Democratic journal published at Dover, characterizes the time-honored State House at that place as "the *nastiest and shabbiest* place of the kind to be found in the United States!" The Smyrna *Times* regards the whipping-post as a "relic of barbarism," and says that a short time ago "the scourgings were barbarous to an extent that would now be intolerable." Equally severe is the Clayton *Herald*, which declares its purpose of removing "to some other State, where we can have the benefits of a school for our children." On this subject of education the Sussex *Journal*, the Democratic organ of the southern county, says:—

"Delaware has no free schools; education is shamefully neglected. 'Tis no use to misce at it. Let us face the truth and shame the Devil. We are behind. Sussex county has no schools, at least they are as near nothing as can be. Our public men, with few exceptions, are cold, selfish, and indifferent."

We hope the papers of the State will continue to lash themselves until the people are aroused into an effort at redemption. The opportunity is certainly a brilliant one.

—Among the toilettes worn by the Empress Eugénie, at the late State Ball at the Tuileries, the most remarkable was a robe of poult de soie rose peche (a pale and rather yellowish pink), trimmed en tablier, with flounces of white and silver tulle), falling over others of tulle, the color of the dress. At the edge of the skirt an exquisite Genoese fringe of white silk, with silver bullion and fuchias of silver, was placed. The train of white satin was looped up en panier at the sides, and edged with rich silver fringe; the sash of rose peche, poult de soie, in four large loops, being lined with white satin. A bodice of rose peche trimmed with white satin, and the same Genoese fringe and silver fuchias tastefully disposed thereon, completed the dress.

—Horace Greeley says if his wife should go to the polls to vote and electioneer, he would stay at home and attend to the cooking and other household affairs.

DRY GOODS.

JOHN BURNS,

No. 247 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,
ABOVE SPRUCE.

HOLIDAY AND WEDDING PRESENTS.

One invoice of these beautiful Satin Damask Table Cloths, in rich designs, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, and 4½ yards long, the cheapest ever offered in the city.
Loom Table Linen, 1¾ yds. wide, 50, 62½, 75c. to $1.
Fine Bleached Table Damask, 1¾ yds. wide, 75c.
2 yds. wide fine Bleached Table Damask, 87½c.
8-4 Turkey Red Table Damask, best make, $1·65.
All-Linen Towels, 10, 12½, 16, 18, 22, 25c.
Beautiful Damask Towels, 31, 37½, 50, 75, and up.
Barnsley Linen Towels, red and blue damask borders; bargains.
Splendid Damask Napkins, only $1·50 per dozen.

HDKFS. HDKFS. HDKFS.

All-line Hdkfs. 6¼, 10, 12½, 20 to 62c.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs., bargains.
Plain Embroidered Colored and Mourning Bordered Hdkfs.

HOSIERY. HOSIERY. HOSIERY.

Cartwright & Warner's Ladies' and Gents' Merino Underwear.
Gents' Merino Shirts, 50, 75c., $1, $1·25, to the finest.
Ladies' Merino Vests, 87½, $1, $1·10, $1·25, $3.
Ladies' silk embroidered genuine Balbriggan hose, all sizes, 87½c. 12 21 5t
Boys' and Misses' Merino Underwear.
Best imported heavy English half hose, 87½c.

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.

All wool Blankets, from $3 to $20 per pair.
All wool Flannels, 25, 35, 45, 50c., to $1·25.
Yard wide Ballardvale and Shaker Flannel, 50c.
Canton Flannels in every grade, 12½ to 40c.

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,

HAS OPENED TO-DAY

Silver Plated Ware,

From the Auction Sale of Bailey & Co., through B. Scott, Jr.

ALSO,

ELEGANT BRONZES,

FLOWER VASES,

AND A VARIETY OF

ELEGANT GOODS

Suitable for the Holidays,

TO BE CLOSED OUT AT AN

IMMENSE REDUCTION.

E. R. LEE.

No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,
12 19 4t PHILADELPHIA.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

OF

INTRINSIC VALUE.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 South SECOND Street,

Will offer the balance of their stock of new and desirable goods at a still further reduction.

BEST BLACK SILKS,
CHOICE SHADES OF COLORED SILKS,
FANCY SILKS AND STRIPE SATINS,
IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS,
SILK SERGES AND VELOURS,
STRIPE AND PLAID POPLINS,
LOW-PRICED DRY GOODS,
CHINTZES AND CALICOES,
SILK CLOAK VELVETS,
SILK PLUSHES,
BROCHE SHAWLS,
BLANKET SHAWLS,
LADIES' CLOAKS
ASTRACHAN CLOTHS OF THE FINEST QUALITIES,
BEST QUALITY VELVET CLOTHS,
DESIRABLE CLOAKINGS,
VELVETEENS OF SUPERIOR FINISH,
WHITE CLOTHS,
EMBROIDERED LINEN AND LACE SETS
LACE COLLARS AND HDKFS.,
EMBROIDERIES, LACES, ETC.,
SCARFS, NECK TIES,
12 21 3 4p ASTRACHAN MUFFS, ETC.

DRY GOODS.

EXTRAORDINARY

REDUCTIONS.

ALPACA POPLINS.

10 cases of ALPACA POPLINS of the choicest shades, reduced from 50 cents per yard to 25 cents per yard

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

RICH CHANGEABLE

CORDED SILKS.

2500 yards of RICH CHANGEABLE CORDED SILKS at $1·45 per yard.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

PLAID SILKS.

3000 yards of RICH PLAID SILKS at $1·25 per yard. A Decided Bargain.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT St.

SUPERB STRIPED SILKS.

4000 yards SUPERB STRIPED and CHANGEABLE SILKS at $1·50, $1·75, and $1·90 per yard. A Great Bargain.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

CLOAKING VELVETS.

Superb Quality of 28 inch, 30-inch, and 32-inch BLACK LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS. A Great Bargain.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT St.

VELVETEENS,
VELVET CLOTHS,
AND
SUPERB ASTRACAN CLOAKING
In great variety.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT St.

PARIS

"LA BELLE" SKIRT.

All Styles of this justly celebrated SKIRT.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

BALMORALS

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT St.,

12 21 4t4p PHILADELPHIA.

1826.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS—REDUCTION OF PRICES.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK

(Late W. L. Maddock & Co.),

NO. 115 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

BELOW CHESNUT.

Have now on hand one of the Largest and Finest Assortment of

FINE GROCERIES

Ever offered to the citizens of Philadelphia, provided expressly for the Approaching Holidays.

Finest quality Dehesa Raisins, quarter, half and whole boxes.
Finest quality London Layer Raisins, quarter, half and whole boxes.
Finest quality Loose Muscatel, Seedless, and Sultana Raisins.

New, Fresh Nuts, Paper Shell Almonds, Paradise Nuts, English and Grenoble Walnuts, Pecan Nuts, Filberts.

Havana and Florida Oranges, Lemons, New Layer Figs, Guava Jelly, Marmalade, Havana Preserves of various kinds.

CHEESE.

English, Roquefort, Neufchatel, Parmasan, Sage, Cream, Young America, Pine Apple, Etc. Etc.

New Crop Spanish Queen Olives, by Quart or Gallon.

Our W. G. FAMILY FLOUR is the FINEST KNOWN IN AMERICA

We call especial attention to our FRESH ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH DELICACIES such as French Peas, Mushrooms, Truffles, L. Henry, Pates de Foie Gras, Boneless Sardines, and a great variety of other brands.

Potted Game in Pate form, such as Snipe, Woodcock, Reed Birds, Plover, Partridge, Quail, Grouse, Pheasant, Venison, Duck, Etc. Etc.

Fresh Goshen Butter, in small tubs, to suit families, selected expressly for family use.

Just received, a fine assortmennt of HAVANA CIGARS, of the finest brands.

GREEN AND BLACK TEAS, Finest Quality.

WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES

IN LARGE CLUSTERS.

FIFTY CENTS PER POUND.

All Goods sold to families in unbroken packages at wholesale price, and delivered free of charge.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,

NO. 115 SOUTH THIRD STREET

BELOW CHESNUT,

DEALERS IN AND IMPORTERS OF FINE GROCERIES.

HOLIDAYS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT STREET,

IS NOW PREPARED TO OFFER GREAT BARGAINS

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

FANCY SILKS

In Great Variety, at One-half their Former Prices

50,000 YARDS DRESS GOODS

To be sold without reference to former prices, embracing his entire stock of Winter Textures, every yard of which must be sold before the close of the year.

Silk Chain Rolled Poplins, Reduced to 50 Cents.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,

India Scarfs, Fine Broche Shawls, French Blanket Shawls, Tartan Plaid Shawls,

KID GLOVES.

Five Hundred Dozen Kid Gloves at $1·10, every pair warranted perfect, or exchanged if not so; French Cloth Gloves, Children's Gloves, Ladies' and Gents' Neckties, Satin Scarfs, etc.

ANTI-WINDOW RATTLER,

For Dwellings, Cars, Steamboats, Etc.

Prevents Rattling and Shaking of the Windows by the wind or other causes, tightens the sash, prevents the wind and dust from entering, easily attached, and requires but a single glance to judge of its merits.
Call on the General Agent,

C. P. ROSE,

No. 727 JAYNE Street,
Between Market and Chesnut,
12 11 fmw3m Philadelphia.

J. A. YOST'S HOBBY-HORSE

And Children's Carriage Bazaar,

THE HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE

NO. 121 NORTH NINTH STREET.

Where will be found a large assortment of HOBBY HORSES, SLEIGHS, TOYS, FANCY AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS. 12 19 6t4p

TERRAPIN.

200 DOZEN FINE TERRAPIN,
Just received and for sale by
M. MEAGHER & CO.,
12 22 6trp No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street.

SILK, ALPACA, AND GINGHAM UMBRELLAS for Holiday Presents.
JOSEPH FUSSELL,
12 22 3t Nos. 2 and 4 N. FOURTH Street.

UMBRELLAS OF TWILLED SILK, Ivory and other Fancy Handles.
JOSEPH FUSSELL,
12 22 3t Nos. 2 and 4 N. FOURTH Street.

FOX'S PHILADELPHIA STARCH.
C. J. FELL & BRO., Agents.

PRESTON'S BREAKFAST COCOA.
C. J. FELL & BRO., Agents.

AZURENE.
C. J. FELL & BRO., Agents.

FRANKLIN MILLS SELF-RAISING FLOUR,
C. J. FELL & BRO., Manufacturers,
12 12 ws 1m* No. 129 S. FRONT Street.

THE
AMERICAN
BUTTON-HOLE
AND
SEWING MACHINE
FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS

S. W. CORNER
ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
12 22 3trp PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

The best and most suitable Present for a friend of the needy is a barrel of our "J. S. WELCH" FIRST PREMIUM FLOUR, and a bag or half barrel STERLING'S "MOUNTAIN" BUCKWHEAT MEAL, warranted superior to any in the market.
Constantly on hand the best assortment of different brands of FLOUR, INDIAN, and RYE MEAL KEPT, etc.

GEORGE F. ZEHNDER,
11 24 2m trp FOURTH AND VINE STS.

FAMILY FLOUR.

In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Single Barrel, for sale by

J. EDWARD ADDICKS,

No. 1230 MARKET Street,
10 9 3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Building Inspectors yesterday completed their official visit to the public halls and places of amusement, as required by the Act of Assembly. In the course of the day they inspected the National Guards' Hall, Race street, below Sixth, the hall of the Red Men, at Third and Brown streets, the Odd Fellows' Hall, at Third and Brown streets, and at Broad and Spring Garden streets, the American Mechanics' Hall, at Fourth and George streets, Athletic Hall, Thirteenth street, above Jefferson, the Washington Hall, Spring Garden street, above Eighth, and the Circus, at Tenth and Callowhill streets. With but a single exception, that of Athletic Hall, they found the doors to open properly, and the means of egress at all of them ample. It is estimated that each of these can be emptied in five minutes.

—A young man named Robert Rodgers was before Alderman Beitler yesterday, on the charge of having been concerned in several house robberies. Detective Levy testified that accused had admitted having entered and robbed the house of William H. Carryl, No. 1018 Walnut street; of Charles Ingersoll, No. 1026 Walnut street; of T. S. Newlin, No. 1510 Arch street; and of W. P. Ellison, No. 1514 Arch street. The accused was committed for a further hearing. The houses robbed were entered through the dormer windows, reached from unoccupied adjoining buildings.

—A new lodge, called Price I. Patton Lodge, No. 432, A. Y. M., was instituted yesterday at the Masonic Hall by Richard Vaux, R. W. G. M., assisted by the Grand Officers. The following gentlemen were elected as officers of the new Lodge:—W. M., William Bradley; S. W., Isaiah T. Bossert; J. W., W. W. Davidson; Treasurer, Robert McMullen; Secretary, George A. Greenly. This lodge is named after Price I. Patton, Past Master of Lodge No. 59, A. Y. M., to which lodge most of the charter members belonged.

—The last monthly report submitted to the Managers of the Episcopal Hospital shows that 71 patients were admitted during the month, of whom 53 were men; 73 were discharged, leaving 94 under treatment. New cases applying at the Dispensary, 447; whole number treated, 879; number of prescriptions, 1102. The expenses for the month amounted to $2 426·48.

—Joseph Axe, 25 years old, residing at No. 1416 Hope street, above Master, while loading flour in a wagon yesterday, had a leg fractured by one of the barrels falling upon it. Thomas D. Chew, colored, 60 years old, was run over yesterday by a wagon and severely injured. The sufferers were admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—The will of the late George W. Fahnestock was admitted to probate yesterday. It directs that his collection of pamphlets shall be given to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, on condition that they shall never be taken out of the library room of said society. The estate of the deceased, amounting to about $300,000, is left to his family.

—The Mayor and Committee of Councils appointed to deliver the title papers of League Island to the National Government, last evening returned from Washington, having performed the duty assigned them.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 135.

—Two vessels are reported ashore south of Hatteras.

—The United States gunboat Penobscot is at Aspinwall.

—An extensive banking firm failed in Louisville yesterday.

—The Women's Suffrage Convention is in session at Concord, N. H.

—Two pickpockets were captured and hung at Humboldt, Tenn., on Monday night.

—The New England Society of the District of Columbia celebrated Forefathers' Day last evening.

—General Stoneman has issued an order extending the Stay law in Virginia until the 1st of July next.

—The post office at South Bend, Ind., was broken into and robbed of valuable letters on Monday night.

—Some anxiety exists in Baltimore on account of the non-arrival of the steamship Berlin, from Bremen, and now overdue.

—A gentleman visiting the Holliday Street Theatre, Baltimore, on Monday evening, was quietly relieved of his pocket-book, containing $3500.

—Yesterday, the jury in the United States Circuit Court, at Cincinnati, rendered a verdict for the Government in three whisky cases, the property condemned being valued at $65,000.

—The Seymour (Ind.) Vigilance Committee notify those persons who have threatened them with vengeance that they are prepared for any emergency, and advise the "Avengers" to keep quiet, stay at home, and attend to their daily avocations.

Foreign Affairs.

HAVANA, Dec. 22.—Intelligence has been received here, that Colonel Aguerro, Betancourt and twelve other insurrectionists arrived at Neuvitas yesterday as prisoners; also, that a number of wounded Spanish officers and soldiers had arrived at that town for medical treatment. All the journals are unusually silent on affairs in the insurrectionary district. There are many rumors of engagements between the troops and the insurgents. One report states that Colonel Benegussi has been defeated in an engagement near Holquin, but the *Diario* denies the correctness of the report, and asserts, on the contrary, that nearly all the soldiers lately arrived from Spain have been sent to the seat of war. The reports that the people of several towns on the Havana railroad had joined the insurrectionists, and that several bands of insurgents had been formed, are not confirmed.

HAVANA, Dec. 22.—The *Pais* newspaper, and organ of the Cuba party, ceased publication to-day. The editor says: "We are not permitted to treat with sufficiently ample liberty questions of vital importance to the country, and the time when we shall be able to do so seems far distant. We have been obliged, when attacked, to renounce defence, or to give answers which have been mutilated by the censorship. The censor has always been hostile to our principles, although the same principles to-day prevail throughout the Spanish peninsula. The pen is useless in our hands, and under the present circumstances it would be incompatible with our dignity to remain in the editorial chair. We prefer to guard the most absolute silence rather than attempt to continue our existence in the impotence to which we have been reduced."

A steamer arrived to-day from Cadiz with eight hundred fresh troops, to reinforce those now in the field.

A Spanish steamer from Vera Cruz has arrived here with her screw broke.

The French steamer from Vera Cruz is now five days overdue.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Mr. Cardwell is re-elected from Oxford.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Dispatches from the east say that many Russians are volunteering in the Greek service.

MADRID, Dec. 22.—The elections for the Cortes in this city passed off with comparatively slight disturbances of public order. All the monarchical candidates are elected. The Republicans carried Seville and Barcelona.

It is stated on official authority that up to the present moment 6000 troops hove been sent to reinforce the army in Cuba, and more will soon follow. The government announces that it will never abandon a colony of Spain.

LISBON, Dec. 22.—A crisis has taken place in the Cabinet. De Silver has resigned, and Count Cavalcro has accepted provisionally the Ministry of Finance, and the Marquis of Bandiera that of Foreign Affairs.

MADRID, Dec. 22.—It is reported that the United States has sent a special envoy to Spain to negotiate for the purchase of Cuba, and his arrival is daily expected.

CITTA VALLETTA, MALTA, Dec. 22.—The recent eruption of Mt. Etna has rapidly subsided, and the volcano has shown but little activity during the past two weeks.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—M. Moustier, late Minister of Foreign Affairs, is seriously ill.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—A letter from Athens, dated December 19, says the Ministerial budget has been submitted to the Chambers, and notwithstanding the expectations of war with Turkey, the military estimates are not increased. The Chamber of Commerce of Syra has petitioned the Athenian government to pronounce against war.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The following despatch, dated at Constantinople on Dec. 21, has just been received, embracing the latest news from that quarter:—

The Sultan has extended to three weeks the time for the departure of the Greeks from Constantinople.

The Emperor of Russia has authorized Greek vessels (probably those carrying away refugees) to use the Russian flag. Hobart Pasha, the Turkish Admiral, with seven men-of-war, is blockading Syra, where the Greek steamer Erosis has taken refuge.

Photrades Bey, the Turkish Minister at Athens, has returned to Constantinople.

The Grecian Government is making rapid preparations for war.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The press of London is unanimous in condemnation of President Johnson's message, particularly that portion relative to United States bonds

PARIS, Dec. 22.—M. Moustier, late Minister of Foreign Affairs, is seriously ill.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Adjourned Meeting of the Controllers—Resignation of President Shippen.

The last meeting of the Board of School Controllers was held yesterday afternoon.

President Shippen occupied the chair. It is the last time that he will fill it, his much regretted resignation taking effect from January 1st.

A batch of communications was received from the various school sections.

The First section announced certain promotions in their list of teachers.

The Sixth section asked for sundry school removals.

A resolution was adopted appropriating $2636 for deficiency in the appropriation for rental of school houses in the city generally.

The inspector appointed to examine the various new school buildings recently erected and in course of erection, reported the cost of the same.

The inspector, Mr. George Essler, lauds the manner in which these buildings have been erected.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Property to report what action is necessary to avoid the large expenditure of money to architects in the erection of new school buildings.

On behalf of the Board Mr. McBride, a member of the body, presented to Mr. Shippen an elaborate fruit casket, appropriately inscribed.

Mr. Scanton was called to the chair, and after addresses of regret by Mr. Wetherill, Green and others, the Board adjourned.

Upon retiring, Mr. Shippen said:

I have no language, gentlemen of the Board of Control, by which I may give utterance to the feelings which move me at this moment; I have no eloquence with which I may adorn the words of thanks that rise from a grateful heart for these manifestations of your kindness, and for the generous manner of expressing your appreciation of my public services. I shall carry with me into my retirement the most pleasing remembrance of the goodwill and courtesy which you have always extended to me, and shall never forget the tributes you have this day been pleased to award me. I know well, gentlemen, that great reforms have been made in our system of public education, especially during the past year, and perhaps I have to some extent been instrumental therein, but the credit belongs not to me. Yours was the work and labor in the main, and I am willing only to share with you in due degree whatever of credit may attach to these reforms.

With some of you I have long been associated in the cause of public education, with others but a twelvemonth. I cannot leave you without bearing public testimony to the activity, zeal, promptitude, good sense and sound judgment which have so happily distinguished your official action. You have marked the year now closing by wise legislation. You have, with thoughtful consideration, regulated, graded and harmonized the course of study, to the incalculable advantage of our schools. With determined hand you have seized upon the overburdened text book list, and reduced it by judicious discrimination. You have extended your fostering care and helping hand to the Boys' High School and to the Girls' Normal School, so that each stands pre-eminent. You have yielded to the long-standing and well-founded complaints of parents and of medical men of undue pressure upon the minds of children, and have adopted efficient reformatory measures. You have improved the system of examination of teachers, and have wisely rearranged the whole subject of teachers' certificates. You have overthrown the old and injurious rules relating to transfers, so productive of ill feeling between the several school sections. You have paid marked attention to the erection of the new school edifices which are now springing up all around us in all directions, and have given to the city of Philadelphia school accommodations second to none in America; and you have done so with the same economy which has so well marked your administration in other expenditures. You have been most careful of the public funds committed to your disbursement. You have watched with a jealous eye each bill presented, and have rejected such as were extravagant, unnecessary or unauthorized. You have been watchful over school supplies, and have dealt them out with a liberal and careful economy. You have sustained and encouraged the Teachers' Institute in its laudable efforts to elevate the teachers' profession, and in a corresponding degree to benefit all of our schools. You have spared no effort to provide suitable compensation for the able and zealous corps of teachers who are toiling in the city's service; and though in this respect you have thus far failed, for want of inherent power in your Board, you have, at least, done your duty in the effort, and I am convinced, from the tone of popular sentiment, so far as I have been able to gather it, that the community appreciates the faithfulness, zeal, intelligence and sound judgment exercised during the past year in educational matters; and that, persevering in this course, you will always be sustained against every opposing power. If, however, our children are deprived of an elementary course of musical instruction, if we are virtually prohibited from the introduction of healthful physical exercise for our eighty-five thousand scholars, and if the city of Philadelphia is prohibited, also, the services of a superintendent of public schools, and thus stands isolated in our group of cities, and in this respect suffers in comparison, I can bear witness that the fault rests not upon your inactivity, and yours should not be the blame. May I not further add, if our fifteen hundred teachers fail to receive their salaries when due, in no degree does the fault rest upon you. Let it be placed where it belongs. I need scarcely renew the assurance that my retirement is prompted alone by reason of the demands upon my time by private business; but for which, I could be with you and work with you for years.

Let me again thank you for your kindness to me on this occasion; for your uniform courtesy to me as your president; your ready co-operation with me at all times, and for the generous addresses which you have just tendered me. I will ever bear them in grateful memory. May God prosper you, one and all, in your public and private avocations, and may you each receive the reward of duty well and faithfully performed.

As my last official act I have now to declare this Board adjourned *sine die*.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

On Monday evening last the Board held a meeting at their rooms, Fifth and Chesnut streets.

The president introduced Captain Tracy, who spoke in favor of Congressional legislative action to prevent the present impositions upon sailors and shipmasters by the runners and landlords of sailors' boarding houses, and soliciting the co-operation of the Board of Trade. The subject, after debate, was referred, with power, to the committee of the month.

Mr. Fraley gave a verbal statement of the reception and proceedings of the National Board of Trade at Cincinnati, closing with the following resolutions offered by Col. Wetherill, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Philadelphia Board of Trade are due and are hereby cordially tendered to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company for the gratuitous use of a special car for the accommodation of our delegation, with others, to the meeting of the National Board of Trade lately held at Cincinnati, both going and returning, and for the uniform courtesy with which they at all times were treated by officers and employés of the road. And be it further

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board are also tendered to the directors, officers and employes of the various roads connecting the Pennsylvania Central with Cincinnati, for similar attentions.

A communication from T. S. Emery, Esq., respecting the increased wharf accommodations in progress for the Commercial Wharf Company was read, and referred to the standing committee on inland transportation.

A communication from Oliver Evans Wood, respecting certain increased facilities for the certain delivery of uncalled for letters, was read, and referred to the committee of the month, Messrs. McCammon, Wetherill and Winsor.

Mr. Allen proposed a series of resolutions looking to organized opposition to further postponement of the application of the provisions of the original act that the debtor in bankruptcy must show assets to the amount of fifty per cent. of his debts in order to secure the benefit of the act. This was referred to a select committee, of which Mr. Allen is chairman. The Board then adjourned.

THE HILL MURDER.

Proceedings of Yesterday Afternoon's Session.

The following are the proceedings of yesterday in the Hill murder case, in addition to those given in THE TELEGRAPH:—

At three o'clock the Court met, and Mr. Morrell proceeded: Leaving the kitchen I went up stairs and into the dining room; seeing the cushion saturated with blood, and a pool of blood on the floor at the head of the sofa, I traced the blood from the sofa to the window in the little back room, and on the sash discovered a smear of blood; there was no blood on the south and west walls of the dining room; there was a light burning from a drop in this room; I observed between the head of the sofa and the west wall a rocking chair, and the ashes of a segar on the window sill by it; there was a well lit fire in the grate; I also observed a chair by the centre table, under the gas drop; a chair facing the sofa; and, if my memory serves me aright, I saw drops of blood upon it; I went down into the kitchen, where I found Mr. Twitchell washing Mrs. Hill's head; Dr. Zantzinger had her body placed in such a position as would facilitate respiration if there was life left, and, after examining her, said she was dead; Mrs. Twitchell was standing near when he said this; I had no further conversation with him as to the cause of the death; but after standing off from the body and observing Mr. Twitchell, I asked who was in the house that night, and was answered by some one, "Mr. Twitchell, Mrs. Twitchell and the servant girl;" I said, "one of you two or both have committed this murder;" no reply was made by either of them; when Dr. Zantzinger pronounced Mrs. Hill dead Twitchell continued bathing her head, saying, "will no one do anything?" while I was standing off from her feet some one said, "did you hear that groan?" Twitchell said, "she groans, she lives;" I said, "she didn't groan, she is dead;" I told Mr. Howard that Twitchell was the guilty man, and to arrest him and he did so; up to this time Twitchell had on a short coat, buttoned on the breast, a gray mixed undershirt, which had a collar; he had no white muslin or linen shirt or collar on; as I was going up the front stairs I saw one little black dog, which was barking; I had frequently heard barking before this; could hear them from my house, but not so much since the house had been closed in the cool weather; Twitchell's manner that night was confused, doing that for which there was no necessity, and continuing at it.

Cross-examined—He did not reply to me, "My God, Mr. Murrell, why should I have killed her?" he made no reply; I told Mrs. Twitchell why they had killed her.

The Commonwealth objected to anything said to Mrs. Twitchell.

Mr. Mann said he did not desire to conceal his object in asking this question. He wished to prove that he charged that the old lady carried a large amount of money concealed in her bosom, and they killed her to obtain that, and by this to show that he and the whole neighborhood knew she carried it there.

Mr. Hagert said that Mr. Mann knew perfectly well that the witness never said such a thing, for he had heard him examined on habeas corpus; but he was endeavoring, in an irregular and improper method, to get before the jury that which they should not hear.

The Court ruled out any conversation between the witness and Mrs. Twitchell in the absence of the prisoner.

Witness—I never knew or heard of such a thing before it was communicated to me by Mrs. Twitchell; I have never said that it was well known throughout the neighborhood that she had money about her person, for until after the murder I knew nothing about it; I heard him say, "Oh! my God! My poor mother!"

F. A. Morrell, sworn—Corroborated the preceding witness, his father, up to the time of going into the yard, at which point he said: When we had gone out into the yard where the body had laid, I found the poker lying within three inches of the edge of the blood; we went up stairs and examined the rooms, and when we returned to the kitchen Mr. Twitchell asked me to go for his father, and I went; it was about an hour before we got back, and then Mr. Twitchell had been arrested.

Dr. Richard Levis, sworn—I sealed these packages (a bundle and box that were handed to him); I have here a coat, vest, pantaloons, shirt, collar, cuffs, boots, sleeve buttons, pieces of blanket, a door knob, pieces of oil cloth, two pieces of carpet, an upper set of artificial teeth, coal scuttle, candlestick, a spot that had been removed from a hard, non-absorbing surface, the latter presented by Dr. Shapleigh, and a poker, presented to me for examination by the District Attorney.

Wm. Warnock sworn—I am a detective; I identify these articles of clothing as those taken from Mr. Twitchell on the night of the murder; the cuffs, collars and sleeve buttons were not taken from his person, but found in the second story back room of the house at Tenth and Pine streets; the candlestick came from there; the door knob came from the dining-room door; this piece of oil cloth I saw from the front hall floor in the middle of the entry outside the dining-room door; I gave these articles to Dr. Levis for examination; there are also two pieces cut from the blanket on the bed occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Twitchell; I observed blood on the clothing of Mr. Twitchell on the night I took it from him; the pieces of blanket, door knob, candlestick, shirt cuffs and collar and oil cloth were not out of my possession from the first time I received them until I gave them to Dr. Levis.

Dr. Levis recalled—I am a physician, and have had much experience in matters of this kind; I have examined these articles upon all the articles enumerated there is undoubted evidence of the presence of blood, except on the pieces of carpet, where no traces of it can be found, and except the sleeve-buttons, where it may have been. Where the spots or stains cover a large extent of surface, the blood is apparent to ordinary visual inspection, and a low magnifying power shows small blood clots held in the meshes of the texture of the garments. Blood presents no sprinkled spots, large soaked spots and smeared places.

Processes for the detection of the presence of blood have been gone over in the cases of all these articles. First, the solubility of these stains in water; the negative action of ammonia upon all of them; the coagulation and discoloration of all of them by boiling, and others, present the blood corpuscles of a mammal. Of course the blood corpuscles could only be seen by the microscope. The coal-scuttle contains anthracite coal, fragments of animal and human hairs. The piece of cinder on the candlestick shows blood in a diluted state. By an examination of that cinder I found it to be printed matter, and with the aid of lenses detected words. There was blood upon the bottom of the candlestick. This coat has sprinkled spots, soaked places and smeared spots. There is a marked smear on the right lappel of the coat; a smeared spot on the right sleeve cuff; sprinkled spots are numerous on the front of the coat. I counted forty-five sprinkles on the outer part of the right sleeve.

It is evident that when the coat received the blood it was not buttoned, for otherwise he would have been protected in parts which have blood. The vest bears a marked smeared spot and some evidence of sprinkles. The shirt is only marked with sprinkled spots; these are upon the bosom; the direction of these spots is uniformly upward and outward from right to left; obliquely upward from left to left. There are finger markings of blood on the sleeve-bards of the shirt. The cuffs present minute sprinkled spots and also places from which it is evident that it has come in contact with blood, or blood has been attempted to be wiped off on them; the latter for the reason that small clots of blood remain in the texture beneath the surface; the collar presents a few minute sprinklings of blood also; the number of blood spots counted on the shirt was twenty-nine; the pantaloons present sprinkled spots, and there is also some soiling of blood in a dilute condition; the boots were sprinkled with blood on their tops, and also a slight staining along the edges of the soles; there are two pieces of blanket, both marked with blood stains having no distinct form; it is decidedly blood, but has more the appearance of smear; the oil cloth is well marked with blood; the spot is irregular in shape, and is about three-quarters of an inch in diameter; each side of the door knob was marked with blood; it was more marked with blood on the inner side; I examined that poker also, and found blood, one gray human hair, some fragments of wool and of cotton; the blood extends at least a third way up the shank of the poker; the sprinkled spots might be made by the jets from a living vessel, or spotted by blood from a body living or recently dead, and also by being thrown from a bloody weapon; I observed the blood spots on the western wall of the room of this building, and found them sprinkled spots.

The soaked spot may be made simply from a larger spot getting upon the surface long enough to saturate it; this is due to contact with clotted blood or friction of a bloody surface with a body. The smeared spots upon the coat and vest could be caused by the carrying in of the body. If the body was carried while the blood was in a flowing condition, I think some of the soaked spots might have been so produced. The sprinkled spots could not have been caused by the carrying in of a dead body, for there would have to be connected with the carrying in some cause for the smattering or sprinkling of blood in a fluid condition. In a living body, where an artery is cut, the propelling force is the action of the heart, which of course is wanting in a dead body. All the tests have been applied in my examination, and I have no hesitation in saying that these stains that I have stated are all mammal blood.

Cross-examined—I think if a man went to carry in the body of a woman bleeding freely, and her hair had been lying in a pool of blood, the tendency of the blood upon the hair would be to drip, to gravitate; if the head were thrown round it might sprinkle, but that would not account for the uniformity of the sprinkling; I do not think that blood upon the sleeve could have been produced by coming in contact with the saturated hair, for then there would be more smearing and less sprinkling; I could not say the blood was recent upon the blanket, but judge it was not old from its ready solubility.

Mr. Warnock recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Mann—I got this blanket from the bed where Mr. and Mrs. Twitchell slept, and cut these pieces from it.

Dr. Levis—I applied to these stains all the tests for human blood, and they answered all.

Dr. Zantzinger, sworn—I was called on by some one of the family to see Mrs. Hill on this night, and examined her until satisfied that she was dead; I supposed that she had been dead twenty minutes or a half hour; before I opened the bosom of her dress it had been opened to some extent.

Dr. Merritt testified to the matters detailed by the preceding witness.

Edward R. Bowen, who accompanied Dr. Zantzinger to this house, testified to the same effect as that gentleman.

Wm. H. Hare corroborated Mr. Bowen.

Lieutenant Connelly, sworn—Some gentleman came to see the prisoner at the station-house, and I asked him if he wanted to see counsel about his case, and he said not, for he thought there was a fatality about it; on another occasion I asked him how he accounted for the blood upon his clothing, and he said by carrying the corpse in out of the yard; I asked him how he got it on his shirt, and to that he made no reply.

At half-past seven o'clock the Court adjourned until ten this morning.

It is thought that the case of the commonwealth will be closed to-day, and the witnesses for the defence will be expected to be in attendance by three o'clock.

—One of the combatants in a recent Indiana prize fight was knocked down seventy-four times, finally had to be held up to the "scratch," and yet won the battle by a foul blow.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—Tom Thumb is at Wilmington, N. C.

—Beverly Tucker is keeping a hotel.

—The little Prince of Belgium is getting better.

—Another great question: who first nominated Grant?

—A woman voted at the late election in Dublin.

—English medical papers say Napoleon is not sick.

—There is a little "onpleasantness" between Messrs. Phillips and Garrison, but no danger of a fight.

—A New York paper talks about "the effects of hoarding gold." We should like to experience them.

—Social usages in Louisville are somewhat queer. A young man the other day put his hand in his pocket in order to find the key to his store and give it to his partner; when the latter supposed he was feeling for a pistol, drew his own and shot him dead.

—A dispute about a debt of $20 led to a fatal stab with a bowie-knife in Mobile last week. The parties were a Confederate colonel and captain. One of the physicians testified that when he came into the room Colonel Cleveland the murdered man, was sitting in a chair; no one in the room but Colonel Taylor, who was on his knees, with both arms around Cleveland and his head buried in Cleveland's lap. Colonel Taylor was in tears, and said, "Do, doctor, do something for this man; I am afraid I have killed him." The murderer was released on $10,000 bail.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7·23	MOON SETS	6·55
SUN SETS	4·37	HIGH WATER	9 03

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

SAMUEL E. STOKES, GEO. N. TATHAM, ANDREW WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Bellona	London	New York	Nov. 28
Berlin	Southampton	Baltimore	Dec. 4
U. Kingdom	Glasgow	New York	Dec. 4
Europa	Brest	New York	Dec. 5
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 6
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 8
City of London	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 8
Erin	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 9
Hibernian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 10
Australian	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 12
Westphalia	Southampton	New York	Dec. 12
Celia	London	New York	Dec. 12

FOR EUROPE.

Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 23
Java	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 23
Main	New York	Bremen	Dec. 24
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 26
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 26
U. Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 26
Bellona	New York	London	Dec. 26
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Dec. 26
Peruvian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 26
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 26
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 2
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 9
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 12
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 16

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Mississippi	New York	Rio Janeiro	Dec. 23
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Dec. 24
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Dec. 26
Geo. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	Dec. 26
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Jan. 6

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Off the Buoy on the Middle, passed barque Roanoke, from Porto Cabello, at anchor.

Steamship Whirlwind, Geer, 26 hours from Providence, with mdse, to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Schr E. J. Heraty, Meredith, from New York, with barley to order.

Schr L. S. Levering, Corson, 2 days from Norfolk, with shingles to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Schr Martha M. Davis, Laws, 1 day from Milford, Del., with grain to J. & W. Jarrett.

Schr Mary and Caroline, Fowler, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Schr John T. Long, Tunnell, 1 day from Indian river, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

SAILED.

The Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co's steamship Juniata, Capt. Hoxie, sailed early yesterday morning for New Orleans via Havana, with a full freight and the following passengers:—M. Spaulding and wife, Francisco Lopez, Louis M. Moreejin, James Ferguson, J. P. Myers, C. D. Kendig, Mrs. Doyle and infant, Mrs. Frank Swanton, John Pine.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

CAPE ISLAND, N. J., Dec 21.—There is a ship, name unknown, off this place heading in. One barque, two brigs, and several schooners went to sea to-day. Wind NW. THOMAS B. HUGHES.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.

Steamship Norfolk, Morgan, at Norfolk 19th inst, from Richmond, and sailed for Philadelphia.

Barque Oskel, Homeyer, hence for Bremen, was off Dover 1st inst.

Barque John Boulton, Lindsay, at Shields 5th inst., for Rio Janeiro, preparing for sea.

Barque Centaur, Williams, hence for Antwerp, put into Gravesend 7th inst. through stress of weather—before reported in distress.

Brig Anna Margaretha, Klevestrom, hence, at Havre 5th inst.

Brig Anna M. Knight, Knight, hence, at New York yesterday.

Brig Mechanic, Dyer, hence for Portland, at Holmes' Hole 21st inst.

Schr R. A. Ford, Carpenter, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, at Salem 20th inst.

Schrs R. G. Whilden, Robinson; Wm. S. Doughten, Tatem; and Ella Matthews, McElwee, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 19th inst.

Schr Sarah Bruen, Fisher, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 19th inst.

Schrs E. Nickerson, Wiley; Osprey, Crowley; Ann Dole, Halsey; H. N. Miller, Miller; L. F. Smith, Crie; and E. W. Pratt, Kendrick, hence, at Boston 21st inst.

Schr Ellis Loveridge, Carson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norfolk 19th inst.

Schr Chas P. Stickney, Matthews, from Wareham for Philadelphia, at New York 21st inst.

Schr Union Flag, Maloney, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Schr J. B. Knowles, Scott, hence, at Boston 21st inst.

Schr Billow, Griffin, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 19th inst.

Schr Richard Law, York, hence, at Gloucester 21st instant.

Schr John Crockford, Briggs, hence, at Fall River 20th inst.

Schr L. Q. C. Wishart, Mason, at New York 21st inst., from Wilmington, N. C.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Pollock Rip Lightvessel (No 2) has been restored to her station, and the Relief (No. 9) taken to Wood's Hole.

Boston, Dec. 21, 1868.

CITY ITEMS.

SKELETON.—

Very light,
very warm,
very stylish,
very beautiful,
very neat,
very cheap—

is the new novelty,

PARISIAN SACK OVERCOAT
made of
French Fur Beaver.

the most desirable Overcoat ever introduced for gents' wear. *Patterns received direct from Paris.*

CHAS. STOKES & Co.,
Continental Hotel Building.

THE useful always most desirable. The preparations made by Ritchie, at No. 29 North Eighth street, for the holiday season, are appreciated by every one who contemplates making presents. He has got in his fine stock kid-lined gloves, ties, scarfs, suspenders, linen cambric handkerchiefs and mufflers; also, a good assortment of portemonnaies, cigar cases, hair brushes, combs, and a thousand other articles, useful and ornamental. Call at No. 29 North Eighth street if you want any kind of goods cheap.

FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND GAITERS.—The man who has never experienced the pleasure of wearing a pair of boots made by William H. Helweg, is to some extent an object of commiseration. We speak knowingly, having worn Helweg's boots for years. Their comfort, however, is not their only recommendation, as they are made of the best material and in the very best manner. Helweg will not employ an incompetent workman; therefore his work is always first-class. His store and factory is at No. 536 Arch Street, next to the corner of Sixth.

THE GREAT PICTORIAL ANNUAL.—"Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1869," for distribution *gratis*, throughout the United States and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, will be published about the first of January, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention, and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter, and professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive NATIONAL CALENDAR.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable recipes for the household and farm, humorous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the Annuals to appear with the opening of the year, this will be one of the most useful, and *may be had for the asking.* Send for copies to the Central Manufactory at Pittsburg, Pa., or to the nearest dealer in HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. The BITTERS are sold in every city, town, and village, and are extensively used throughout the entire civilized world.

TO THE PURCHASING PUBLIC.—A call is extended to visit Woelpper & Brother's Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods establishments—one at No. 27 N. Eighth street, the other at No. 245 N. Ninth street, and acquire satisfaction by inspection that nothing in their line can be found better or cheaper elsewhere. Why, a man may go there and array himself from top to toe in underwear that fits to a T, and deck himself out with the prettiest of neck-ties, collars, cuffs, what not. A lady can do the same in articles pertaining to feminine use, and render herself sweet and pretty in colors of the rainbow, or others more quiet. The Messrs. Woelpper have just at the present time; a most heavy and handsome stock of goods. Their stores are just the places to purchase holiday presents, and articles can be found in them to suit the length of any purse. Don't fail to visit Nos. 27 N. Eighth street and 245 N. Ninth street.

CAUTION: what you drink, or offer others to drink. See that the signature of "Alfred Speer, Passaic, N. J.," is over the cork of every bottle of wine you purchase for the New Year table. Ask for Speer's Port Grape Wine at Johnson, Holloway & Co.'s, No. 602 Arch street; Fred. Brown, corner Fifth and Chesnut and other Druggists; and Thompson Black & Co., corner Broad and Chesnut.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

WEDDINGS AND PARTIES can be supplied with the same old Speer's Port Grape Wine so long celebrated in this country and Europe for its purity and rich body. Sold by Johnston, Holloway & Co., No. 602 Arch street; Fred. Brown, corner Fifth and Chesnut and other druggists. Also, Thompson Black & Co., corner Broad and Chesnut streets.

IT IS ALTOGETHER WRONG to trifle with a bad Cough or Cold, when a remedy as sure, prompt, and thorough as Jayne's Expectorant can be readily obtained. Sold everywhere.

MARRIED.

KESSLER—WILLIAMSON.—On the 21st of December, at the parsonage, No 1808 Marlborough street, by Rev. M. H. Smith, Mr. JACOB H. KESSLER to Miss MARY E. WILLIAMSON, all of this city.

RUTHERFORD—BURTON.—On the 21st instant, by the Rev. Charles W. Quick, Mr. CHARLES A. RUTHERFORD to LIZZIE, only daughter of John Burton, Esq., all of this city.

DIED.

HUGHES.—Suddenly, on the 21st inst., EDWARD LIVINGSTON HUGHES, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his cousin, R. S. Beideman, No. 137 Allen street, on Thursday, the 24th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

JOHNSON.—On the 22d instant, Mr. WILLIAM JOHNSON, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 233 Jarvis street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street M. E. Church.

MCLEAN.—On the 22d inst., CAROLINE MCLEAN, eldest daughter of the late John and Sarah McLean, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, John Gilkey, N. E. corner of Passyunk road and Catherine street, on Saturday, December 26, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MACDONALD.—On the 21st instant, WILLIAM MACDONALD, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 405 Stevens street, Camden, N. J., on Thursday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States. 6 10

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Shakesperian Revival.
SIDDONS.
Five appearances
IN PHILADELPHIA
OF THE
GREATEST LIVING ARTISTE,
MRS. SCOTT SIDDONS,
who will be sustained by the entire Company from the
NEW YORK THEATRE,
including D. Harkins, W. Davidge, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., J. Dunn, F. Gebhin, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Saldee Cole, etc. etc.
Commencing on
THURS

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23, 1868.

If in a former letter I made any disparaging remarks about

CHRISTMAS TOYS,

I beg to be forgiven. I believe I said that few or no new ones had put in an appearance this winter, but a recent visit to Maiden lane—for years the headquarters of the toy trade—has convinced me that I was precipitate.

In the first place, the velocipede—not the old-fashioned concern with three wheels and perpendicular arms—but the recent Parisian new thing, has invaded the Maiden lane toy stores, and is there to be purchased, full size. There are smaller sizes for children, and modifications, with cushioned seats and three wheels, for ladies.

Still I feel a conscientious triumph in the conviction that I was right when I informed the *infantino* readers of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH that the doll market continued very dull. A boy doll has, indeed, been invented, who perambulates with feet of the average size for boy dolls, but who is attached to a wheelbarrow, which he is fondly believed to be trundling, while, in fact, it is the wheelbarrow that is trundling him. When this boy and his barrow are wound up they circumambulate the apartment for the space of a flash of lightning, and are altogether an immense success.

Another reproduction of a toy that is not old is the "White Fawn," a sort of miniature ballet, calculated to excite in the infant mind a taste for the Jarrett-and-Palmerism whose day is well-nigh past.

At the Japanese warerooms on Broadway some of the most ingenious and extravagant trifles in the way of toys are sets of dancing monkeys. These win vast attention, which is natural when we remember that men are but gorillas of a smaller growth.

AT ST. ALBAN'S,

the ritualistic chapel, preparations of the most ritualistically magnificent character are in progress. At 9 to-morrow evening the first Vesper of the Nativity is to be observed there, and at midnight the first celebration of the Holy Eucharist. On Friday morning there are to be choral matins at 10, and the celebration of the Holy Eucharist, with sermon immediately after.

Thanks to the investigations of Mrs. S. S. Norton, chairwoman of the committee of investigation appointed by the Workingwomen's Association, it appears that the

RAGPICKERS OF NEW YORK

are twelve hundred in number; that about one-half of them form a colony in Willett street, and the other half a colony to the west of Central Park. These ragpickers have doubtless gone to the ant, considered her ways, and become wise after their fashion; for they dress while it is yet night, namely, about an hour after midnight, and scour the city of all the rags, paper, bones, scraps of bread, broken glass, and garbage of every description. Some of them make only 40 cents a day; others as much as $12 per week.

POSTMASTER KELLY

has had his house robbed, and I hope that the new uniforms he has inflicted upon the letter-carriers have nothing to do with it.

This uniform consists of a due admixture of a sack-coat, vest, and pants of the same material, with gilt buttons and black stripes.

The entire cost of the uniform is reckoned at $42, but the existence of the uniform itself does not seem to comport with our institutions.

MR. R. H. STODDARD

has retired from the *Albion*, of which he has been for many years the literary editor. I believe he is to be superseded by Mr. K. Cornwallis.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen has met to consider the subject of the

EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

The result of that consideration was the adopting of a series of resolutions subscribing $3,000,000 for the construction of the bridge.

This looks as though the projected tunnel was not going to be left alone in its glory.

You will have been informed ere this, probably, that

GEORGE W. CHILDS

is going to erect, at his own expense, a stone statue of Benjamin Franklin in Central Park.

The Park Commissioners were only too glad to accept Mr. Childs' handsome offer, and henceforth Philadelphians visiting New York will have a new reason for thinking Central Park equal to Fairmount.

THE THEATRES

are busy in their provisions for the holidays.

La Chanson de Fortunio has been produced at Pike's for the purpose of bringing out Mad'lle Irma again, between whom and Tostee exists—shall I say a generous rivalry? We all know how generous prima donnas can be.

It is an attenuated production, that has more musical tune than moral tone.

Grover's new enterprise at Tammany Hall is announced to commence during the holidays. All is chaos there at present, but every artist connected with it was expected to report yesterday to the stage manager. ALI BABA.

"NEW YORK CENTRAL."

The Great "Bull" Movement—History of the Company's Unfair Dealings with the Public.

The New York *Evening Post* of yesterday says, editorially:—

"When, two years ago, the Central Railroad Company made its desperate effort to procure from the Legislature leave to increase its charges, its plea was that without such increase it could not possibly pay dividends. And now it has the face to assert that it has made a surplus of eighty per cent., after declaring regular dividends. The words which would fitly characterize such conduct are not admitted to our columns, but are found occasionally in those of a morning contemporary, to whom we must refer the reader. The New York Central Railroad Company, on Saturday last, after the close of business hours, declared a scrip dividend from "net earnings applied to construction" equal to 8 per cent upon a share capital of $25,567,000. The amount of the scrip dividend is $22,824,000. Upon both stock and scrip a semi-annual cash dividend was also declared of four per cent. The total dividend to be paid, consequently, equals 28 per cent. on the present share capital. The cash dividend is four per cent upon a share capital of $31,867,600."

The *Post* then gives a lengthy and elaborate table, showing the real amount of *net* earnings each year after the payment of current expenses, interest, and dividends, copied from the reports made annually to the Legislature of the State, and verified by the oaths of its principal officers. The *Post* then continues:—

"From this it will be seen that the total amount carried to income account in the period of fourteen years, over and above the current charges, has been $1,900,000, while the capital account from expenditures, that should have been annually met from income has gone from $35,488,728 to $41,606,620—an increase of $6,125,092—a sum considerably larger than that alleged to have been carried from earnings to construction. Since the consolidation of the road, dividends have been paid averaging seven per cent. upon a share capital averaging about $25,600,000. It is notorious that such dividends have been paid with great difficulty, and that in more than one instance the money for them had, in part at least, to be borrowed. Although two or three years snow considerable excess, such excess was required to be immediately expended upon the road and its equipment, to make up the enforced neglect of previous years. So far from there being a dollar of net earnings expended in construction, or applicable to a scrip dividend, there is not a railroad man in the United States that would not testify that the earnings of the company have not, since the consolidation, honestly met the charges upon them, for proper operating expenses, interest and dividends. The existence of a fund from net earnings, consequently, is a pure myth, having not the shadow of existence. Of the amount alleged in the last report of the company as having, through a period of fourteen years, been carried to the credit of 'income account'—to wit, $1,727,835—the company had not a dollar of money in its treasury. All such balances, as fast as they were received, were immediately expended in repairs, and in such works as were necessary to maintain and accommodate the business of the road. If such sum of $1,727,835 had been actually earned over the above expenses, it is more than offset by the increase of the capital account. After the consolidation of the road in 1853, a scrip or sham dividend equalling $3,844,500 of estimated values over cost, was made to the stockholders. Upon this sum the public have, since that time, been paying interest. A similar dividend, equalling $22,879,600, is now paid. The two other amount to $31,724,100. The interest on this sum at eight per cent. is $2,537,928. This enormous sum measures the tax which the managers of the Central have imposed annually, for all time upon the commercial and travelling community, and for which not a single penny of equivalent has been or will be returned."

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT there will be performances by the circus troupe this afternoon and evening. On Christmas Day there will be three performances.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Charles Walcot will have a benefit this evening, when the *Merchant of Venice* and Robertson's comedy of *Society* will be performed. Mr. Walcot will appear in both pieces. In the first named Mr. Richard Penistan will sustain the *role* of "Shylock." Mr. Penistan has not been on the stage for a number of years, and there is considerable curiosity to see him in this part. Mr. Walcot is a painstaking actor, and we hope that his friends will make him a Christmas gift worth having, by filling the house to overflowing this evening.

On Christmas Day the drama of *The Orange Girl* and the farce of *Up for the Holidays* will be produced.

AT THE ARCH Daly's drama of *Under the Gaslight* will be performed for the first time this evening. The management promise to put this piece on the stage in the best style, with new scenery, appointments, etc.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Mrs. Scott-Siddons will make her *debut* in Philadelphia on Thursday evening as "Rosalind" in *As You Like It*.

MR. P. T. BARNUM will lecture at Concert Hall this evening on "The Art of Money Getting; or, Success in Life."

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Miss Susan Galton will appear this evening as "Fanchette," in Levy's operetta of that name. The performance will commence with the farce of *The Phenomenon in a Smock Frock*.

MISS HENRIETTA MARKSTEIN, assisted by a number of eminent artists, will give a concert on Friday evening at Concert Hall.

CITY ITEMS.

WE have the evidence each day of numbers who purchase of us, after having examined other stocks, which, under different pleas, are being "sacrificed" that our goods are sold at lower prices than any other Clothing in Philadelphia.

The general experience is that such goods are

NOT SO CHEAP AS REPRESENTED, and the public—those who have purchased them and those who have not—many of the former to their cost, are generally becoming aware of this fact.

OUR STOCK IS FULL AND COMPLETE, our assortment unbroken, we being in receipt each day of large lots of new goods, replacing those sold, which are being manufactured not

TO BE SACRIFICED, but to successfully compete with any other goods in the market in all respects, style, fit, make, or price.

WE IN GOOD FAITH carry out our established rule, now, as at all other times.

"We guarantee all prices lower than the lowest elsewhere; also, guarantee full satisfaction to every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded."

TO PROTECT OUR PATRONS and fully carry out this rule at present, we have REDUCED ALL PRICES

WE RESPECTFULLY REQUEST buyers of clothing after having examined the stocks which are being "sacrificed," to examine ours before purchasing. A FAIR TEST IS ALL WE ASK.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WE WOULD call the attention of business men and bankers to the advertisement in this issue of burglar proof safes. Fire proof safes are made which have withstood the greatest heat from burning buildings. Safes claiming to be burglar proof have heretofore been made; but at the Paris Exhibition the best were opened in less than five hours. Since that time the Messrs. Marvin & Co. have brought out this new invention. The *Scientific American*, good authority on the subject of inventions, says of it:—

"The material is the well-known chrome iron, the ore of which occurs in masses, and crystallized, and is so hard, when melted and cast, that no tool known to the mechanic can penetrate its structure. It can only be worked by abrasion or grinding. In form the safe is a globe, hollow, and resembling a spherical mortar shell, the opening for the fuse forming the aperture or the door. The safes are made of various sizes, and may be placed in the ordinary fire proof safe. The thickness of the safe varies according to the diameter of the safe, being in some instances four inches thick. Its form, that of the double arch or perfect sphere, makes it impervious to the heaviest blows of the sledge. The door being fitted on a series of shoulders, precludes the use of wedges or chisels; and being built of wrought iron and the best hardened steel, it cannot be chopped or drilled. The lock spindle is also made of hardened steel, and of tapering form, so that it cannot be driven in. By the use of this safe, banks, insurance companies, and merchant, may be assured of the security of their valuables."

MUSIC FOR THE MILLION.—"Hitchcock's Half-dime Series of Popular Music," published by B. W. Hitchcock, No. 98 Spring street, New York, commends itself to all lovers of social harmonics. The best and most popular songs of the day are given on good, thick paper, at the low price of five cents. The form, too, is convenient for folding in the pocket. There are no loose leaves to drop out, and it is handy to hold at the piano while singing. Many persons who are fond of social singing are prevented from largely increasing their stock of sheet music on account of the extravagant price. "Hitchcock's Half-dime Series" obviates this difficulty entirely. Five cents is low enough for the poorest, while the merits of the edition are such that it will not appear out of place in the most fashionable drawing-rooms. The songs given in this series are the best and most popular of the day, and we doubt not but that the publisher will reap a plentiful harvest of half-dimes by his enterprise.

T. B. PETERSON & BROS., No. 306 Chesnut street, will publish Mrs. Southworth's new novel, entitled "Fair Play," this week. This is the work from which Charles Reade and Dion Boucicault are more than suspected of having 'convered" the leading incident—the sojourn of shipwrecked lovers on a desert island—of their joint stock novel entitled "Foul Play." Mrs. Southworth's novels usually average from three to four hundred pages, but her "Fair Play" will contain nearly 700 pages, at the same price ($1·50) as each of her previous publications. It will be the cheapest book, as regards quantity of letter-press, published in this country since the beginning of the war.

Messrs. Peterson are disposing of their large stock of miscellaneous works at a reduction of from 25 to 40 per cent. during the present holiday season. Their supply of Gift Books, for all ages, is extensive and choice.

A HACKING COUGH is one of the most distressing as well as dangerous forms of cough one can be afflicted with. Its continuous action fatigues and irritates the lungs, and thus engenders consumption.

Upham's Fresh Meat Cure will cure the cough, soothe the irritated bronchia, and give tone and vigor to the lungs and whole system.

A single bottle will convince any one of its purity Sold one dollar per bottle.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 Arch street.

EMPLOYERS CANNOT reward their faithful employes more kindly, or at less expense, than by a Christmas gift of a policy of insurance in the National Life Insurance Company, of U. S. A., which, for the age of 25, would cost only $14·30 per annum for one thousand dollars.

COAL, COAL COAL for the million. Now is the time to lay in your winter's store of fuel. Old King Frost is drawing pictures on the windows, and the moist snow is wetting your feet. Build bright fires and bid the cold defiance. But to build the fires you must have good coal—and where should you purchase it if not at the celebrated Alter's, No. 917 North Ninth street (office Sixth and Spring Garden streets). He has it in abundance, too—notwithstanding the recent strike in the coal regions—and is ready to furnish customers with all sizes and kinds, at the very lowest prices.

WILL OUTWEAR THE GARMENT—"I find the Grover & Baker stitch will wear as long as the garments do—outwear the garment, in fact. The stitch will not break on bias seams, when stretched, as others do, and neither does it draw the work."—*Testimony of Mrs. Dr. Whiting, No. 4 East Twenty-fourth street, New York, before the Commissioner of Patents.*

NO SMOKE acceptable Christmas or New Year's gift to a wife or child, or to a faithful employe can be made than a Policy of Insurance in The National Life Insurance Company of U. S. A., which, for the age of thirty, would cost only $16·35 per annum for a thousand dollars.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—The early attention of the trade is called to the large and desirable assortment of boots and shoes, to be sold by catalogue this morrow (Thursday) morning, December 24, at 10 o'clock, by C. D. McClees & Co., auctioneers, at their store, No. 506 Market street.

A MAN aged twenty-eight can insure his life for one thousand dollars in favor of his wife or child, at the trifling cost of less than sixteen dollars a year, equal to thirty cents per week, upon applying to E. W. Clark & Co., Bankers, No. 35 S. Third street (second story), General Agents of The National Life Insurance Company of U. S. A.

TO AUCTIONEERS AND CLOTHIERS.—We have a large stock of Ready-made Clothing, unequalled in this city in style, fit, and make, which we intend to close off. It includes every kind of seasonable garments—Men's, Youths', Boys', and Children's—is especially adapted to the holiday season. No better or more useful present can be found, and at the reduced prices at which we are running it off, will pay a good profit to any clothier for private sale, or any auctioneer for public sale, during the holiday season.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.*]

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Dec 21, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and an Election for twelve Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Company's Office, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue, on MONDAY, the 11th day of January, 1869, at 1 P. M.

12 23wfmtJ 11 J. MORRELL, Secretary.

LEE GEORGE'S DINING SALOON AND RESTAURANT,

No. 148 S. FOURTH Street, above Walnut.

Bill of Fare embraces every delicacy of the season, and Meals are furnished at all hours. VENISON, PRAIRIE HENS, GAME OF ALL KINDS, TERRAPIN, ETC. ETC., SERVED DAILY.

A call is solicited. Parties served in the best manner. LEE GEORGE.

12 21 6t4p Successor to Tompkins & Co., No. 148 South FOURTH Street.

A HOLIDAY JINGLE.

'Tis Holiday Time,
And we'll sing our rhyme
As the merry bells chime
On the frosty air.
And we'll sing with glee
Of the sights we see;
Clothes for you and me,
Just the things to wear.

Good old Jack Frost,
We know to our cost,
Our path hath crossed,
And he freezes our nose.
No matter, old Jack,
For your frosty track;
We'll put on our back
Some good warm clothes.

Oh! GREAT BROWN HALL
Both short folks and tall
May joyfully call
For the clothes they need;
From miles and miles
To the stately piles
Of magnificent styles,
Folks all proceed.

'Tis a holiday joy
To take your boy,
And let him enjoy
THE GREAT BROWN HALL,
And see the child
With delight grow wild
At the garments piled
For good boys all.

'Tis an excellent plan
For the grown-up man,
Whenever he can,
To give us a call,
And notice the price
Of the goods so nice
For the frost and ice,
At the GREAT BROWN HALL.

☞ We're going to take stock!
☞ So we gave a knock
☞ To the price of the stock
☞ At the GREAT BROWN HALL.
☞ And it isn't slow
☞ The way the clothes go,
☞ At prices so low,
☞ To the happy folks all!

The public flock to look at the stock, and they say it's so nice, and so low is the price, and they never saw at all better or cheaper clothes than the like of those that they carry away, from day to day, from the

GREAT BROWN STONE HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

MOTTET'S

PURE OLIVE OIL,

IMPORTED BY

RICHARD H. WATSON,

No. 25 South FRONT Street,

12 21 mwsf2t4p PHILADELPHIA

SOLE AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES.

1868—CHRISTMAS!!!

Unusual Attractions!!!

A SPLENDID STOCK!!!

Prices Greatly Reduced!!!

THORNLEY'S!!

Our Store will be open every evening from now until the first of January (Christmas day and evening excepted), and as we take stock at the first of the year, we will close out goods at a TREMENDOUS REDUCTION.

Shawls and Silks, Blankets and Quilts,
Dress Goods, Linens, and Cloths,
Skirts, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Etc. Etc.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,

9 26 3m 5p] PHILADELPHIA.

LOST OR TAKEN BY MISTAKE, AT Searis's Toy Store, No. 1026 Chesnut street, a lady's SABLE MUFF. A suitable reward will be given if left at No. 1309 ARCH Street, or at the Toy Store. 12 23 2t

S. GARTLAND, UNDERTAKER, 26 South THIRTEENTH Street. 12 22 3m

EDUCATIONAL.

Crittenden's Commercial College,

637 Chestnut St., Cor. of 7th.

AN EXCELLENT

CHRISTMAS PRESENT

FOR YOUNG MEN.

A SCHOLARSHIP

AT

CRITTENDEN'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

No. 637 CHESNUT Street,

Established 1844.

Incorporated 1855.

The qualifications for business gained at this Institution have proved a fortune to hundreds of young men. The instruction is eminently practical, thorough and comprehensive, fitting one in the shortest possible time, at a comparatively small expense, for the employments of business life. Hundreds of our most accomplished and successful business men are among its graduates.

The Course of Instruction includes

BOOK-KEEPING

In all its branches, as practised in the best business houses.

PENMANSHIP,

Plain and Ornamental, Commercial Calculations, Business Papers, Business Practices, Commercial Law, Etc. Etc.

Students instructed separately, at such hours, DAY AND EVENING, as may best suit their convenience.

Diplomas awarded on graduation. Circulars on application.

The CRITTENDEN COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC AND BUSINESS MANUAL, Seventh Edition, for sale at the College. Price, $1·50. Mailed free.

The Merchant's Monthly,

An eight-paged paper, devoted to the interests of Business Men, Young Men, and Families, containing articles on Practical Business subjects, Business Dealings, Operations, Means of Success, Commercial Law and Political Economy, Items of Business Intelligence, Stories, Poetry, Essays on Social Topics, Anecdotes, Sketches of Mercantile Life, and a miscellany of an instructive and entertaining character.

ONLY FIFTY CENTS a year, in advance.

Clubs of Seven, $3; Clubs of Twelve, $5. To any person sending TEN NAMES and FIVE DOLLARS, we will send the Commercial Arithmetic free of charge.

S. H. CRITTENDEN & CO.,

No. 637 CHESNUT Street,

11 PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CHROMOS, ETC.

PICTURES

FOR

PRESENTS.

A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

EXQUISITE SPECIMENS

OF

ART,

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

FINE

DRESDEN "ENAMELS"

On Porcelain, in great variety.

SPLENDID PAINTED

PHOTOGRAPHS,

Including a Number of Choice Gems.

A SUPERB LINE

OF

CHROMOS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF

New Engravings, Etc

AT THE AGENTS' PRICES.

ALSO,

RICH STYLE FRAMES,

OF

Elegant New Patterns.

GROCERIES.

CHRISTMAS.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner Broad and Walnut.

THE OLDEST GROCERS IN PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1826.

FINE GOODS FOR THE TABLE.

All the Markets of the World are Represented in our Stock, which is the largest and has the greatest variety of any store in the City.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT.

German Preserves in Mustard.

The Greatest Novelty of the Season.

Never before introduced in this Country, to which we invite special attention.

Fruits---Foreign and Domestic.

Raisins, Figs, Prunellos, large French Prunes for the Table, in tin and glass, Preserves, Almonds, Walnuts, Pecan Nuts, Lady Apples, Sweet Oranges,

RIDLEY'S BROKEN CANDY.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT.

FRENCH GOODS.

Peas, Mushrooms, Truffles, Pates de Foie Gras, Potted Meats and Prairie Game.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT.

Fine Imported Cigars

BY THE BOX,

A Most Acceptable Christmas Present.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT.

WINES.

The most popular brands of

CHAMPAGNES

AT THE AGENTS' PRICES.

TABLE SHERRY,

At $2·75 per gallon by the cask of 20 gallons, or $3 per gallon by the 5 gallon demijohn.

Other Grades of Finer Sherries

At Importers' Prices, of our own direct importation.

Our Very Old Port Wine,

Vintage of 1830 and 1847.

No such Wine can be found in any other Store in this Country.

Please call and examine our stock before making your Christmas Purchases.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD & WALNUT,

PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, Dec. 23 1868.

There is no material change to record in the Money market. Call loans are quoted at 6@8 per cent; first-class mercantile paper ranges from 8@10 per cent. per annum. The banks continue to discount most of the business paper offered by their customers. The Stock market opened very dull this morning, but prices generally were steady. Government securities continue in steady demand for investment. 105¼ was bid for 10-40s; 114¼ for 6s of 1881; 110½ for '62 5-20s; 107¼ for '65 5-20s; 109¾ for July '65 5-20s; and 110 for '67 5-20s. City loans were without change; the new issue sold at 100½.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Camden and Amboy sold at 129¼, a decline of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53½@54, no change; Reading at 48@48 56-100, a decline of ⅛ on the closing price of last evening; and Lehigh Valley at 55¼, a slight advance. 45¾ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 57 for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Catawissa preferred; 25 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 48 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railway shares were unchanged. Second and Third sold at 47; 17 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 10½ for Hestonville; and 29½ for Germantown.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Commercial sold at 57, no change; 80 was bid for Western; 30 for Manufacturers'; and 31 for Mechanics'.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 28¼ was bid for Lehigh Navigation; 13 for Susquehanna Canal; 72 for Morris Canal preferred; and 30 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$360 Pa 6s, 3 series	c.106¾	3 sh Penna R.	51
$400 City 6s, Old	98	45 do	53⅝
$6000 Pa R 1 m 6s	100⅞	1 do	53⅝
$1000 Leh 6s, gold	87⅛	200 sh Reading	c. 48⅛
25 sh Com'l Bk	57	100 do	5 days 48 ⅝
100 sh Union Bk Tenn	14⅝	200 do	5 days c. 48⅝ 56
5 sh C & Am	129½	100 do	c. 48 56
92 sh Leh V R	55⅛	200 sh Ocean Oil	5 days ⅝
50 do	55⅝	4 sh 2d & 3d	47

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114½; old 5-20s, do., 110@110¼; new 5-20s, 1864, 106¼@106½; do., 1865, 107¼@107½; 5-20s, July, 1865, 109¾@110; do., 1867, 109¾@110¼; do., 1868, 110¼@110½; 10-40s, 105½@105¾. Gold, 135.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 114@114¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 110@110¼; do., 1864, 106¾@106¾; do., 1865, 107¼@107¾; do. July, 1865, 109¾@110¼; do. July, 1867, 109¾@110¼; 1868, 110@110¼; 10-40s, 105½@105¾. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 134¾@135.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23.—There is no vitality in the Flour market, and only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers at $5@6·50 for superfine; $6@6·50 for extras; $7·25@8·12½ for Northwestern extra family; $8 75@10 50 for common and good Pennsylvania and Ohio do., and $11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $7 50@8 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market presents no new features worthy of special note, there being very little inquiry except for prime lots, which are scarce; sales of red at $1 90@2·05, and amber at $2 10@2·12. Rye is steady at $1·60@1 62 ₱ bushel for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet at the decline noted yesterday; sales of new yellow at 80@90c. Oats are unchanged; sales of 4000 bushels Western at 76@78c., including 3000 bushels on private terms; and some Pennsylvania at 60c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is offered at $42 ₱ ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

DIED.

For additional Deaths see Inside Pages.

CHEW.—On Wednesday morning, the 23d instant, Mr. JOSEPH CHEW, Sr., aged 77 years.

Funeral from his late residence, Broad and Berks streets, on Monday, the 28th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF THE

YOUNG FOLKS' NEWS.

CONTENTS.—The New Velocipede (with illustration); Giving; A Letter to Krisekrinkle (with illustration); Shooting Stars (with illustration); How a Mouse kept Christmas; What a Newsboy Said to Himself; New American Mother Goose (with illustration); Under the Apple Tree; A Hard Case (with illustration); William Goetz (Billy Goat); Talk with a Spoiled Child (with illustration); Boyhood of a Great Painter (with illustration); Stolen Cherries; Sounding the Wheels; Christmas Customs in England; Curly and Dimple; A Jam; Island of the Sirens; Robinson Crusoe; Dolly Dumps and Her Uncle Dick; The Invisible Passengers; George Weiser and his Perpetual Motion; The Dark; Two Knights and the Hermit; The Cousins; Spurgeon and the Yankees; The Walnut; How a Rat Stole Eggs; Stamps of All Nations; Wit and Humor; Illustrated Rebus, Charades, Conundrums, etc. etc.

Price, TWO CENTS, or ONE DOLLAR per annum.

Every subscriber who sends in his name before the 1st of January next will receive the three numbers issued in December GRATIS.

ALFRED MARTIEN, Publisher,

lt No. 21 S SEVENTH Street.

NEW STYLE

SKATING BOOTS.

BARTLETT,

THE BOOT MAKER,

No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.

New Styles for the Promenade.

New Styles for the Parlor.

New Styles for Heavy Weather.

His large stock enables him to furnish a good fit at all times. 10 16 fmw3

WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES

Only 50 Cents per Pound.

STWART'S BROKEN CANDY

SWET ORANGES, and

LADY APPLES.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,

11 7 1 PHILADELPHIA.

CONCERT HALL.—Commencing MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, Mac Foy's Great Musical, Pictorial, and National Entertainment.

THE NEW HIBERNICON,

representing a tour in Ireland. The pictorial portion of the entertainment illustrates all the beautiful scenes and principal cities of IRELAND.

Selections from the works of the great Irish Poets and Composers will be given by the following artists:

Miss JULIA ESMONDE, soprano.
Miss O'BRIEN, Contralto.
Miss T. MAC EVOY, as Norah.
ROBERT BYRNE, Baritone.
J. H. HERON, as Barney, the Guide.
J. J. MAC EVOY, Lecturer.

Admission, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50. Children under ten years, 25 cts.

MATINEE SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock. Doors open at 7; commence at 8. 12 23 4t

DR. WISHART'S COLUMN.

DYSPEPSIA CURED for $1.

One box of Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills (which cost $1) are warranted to cure the most aggravated and long-standing case of Dyspepsia. Reader, we ask you a simple question. Is it wise to suffer all the agonizing torments of this wretched disease, when you can for the paltry sum of $1 be cured? They can be had of Dr. Wishart at his Great Family Medicine Store, No. 232 North Second street, Philadelphia, where an excellent and regular practising physician will be found in attendance, who can be consulted free of charge. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

For the benefit of the afflicted we insert the following certificates of cure which have been handed us for publication. Call and see the parties, and learn more concerning the efficacy of Dr. Wishart's wonderful remedies.

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!

I, Elizabeth Branson, of Brandywine, Del., formerly of Old Chester, Del., do certify that for one year and a half I suffered everything but death from that awful disease called Dyspepsia. My whole system was prostrated with weakness and nervous debility; I could not digest my food; if I ate even a cracker or the smallest amount of food, it would return just as I swallowed it; I became so costive in my bowels that I would not have a passage in less than from four and often eight days. Under this immense suffering my mind seemed entirely to give way. I had dreadful horror and evil forebodings. I thought everybody hated me, and I hated everybody; I could not bear my husband nor my own children, everything appeared to be horror-stricken to me; I had no ambition to do anything; I lost all my love of family and home; I would ramble and wander from place to place, but could not be contented. I felt that I was doomed to hell, and that there was no heaven for me, and was often tempted to commit suicide. So near was my whole nervous system destroyed, and so my mind, from that awful complaint, Dyspepsia, that my friends thought best to have me placed in Dr. Kirkbride's Hospital, at West Philadelphia. I remained there nine weeks, and thought I was a little better, but in a few days my dreadful complaint was raging as bad as ever. Hearing of the wonderful cures performed by Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills and his treatment for Dyspepsia, my husband called on Dr. Wishart and stated my case to him. He said he had no doubt he could cure me. So in three days after I called and placed myself under the Doctor's treatment, and in two weeks I began to digest my food, and felt that my disease was fast giving way, and I continued to recover for about three months, and at the present time I enjoy perfect health of body and mind, and I most sincerely return my thanks to a merciful God and Dr. Wishart, and to his Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial, that saved me from an insane asylum and a premature grave. All persons suffering with Dyspepsia are at liberty to call on me or write, as I am willing to do all the good I can for suffering humanity. ELIZABETH BRANSON,

Brandywine, Del., formerly of Old Chester, Delaware.

DR. WISHART'S Office, No. 232 N. Second street, Philadelphia

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!

DR. WISHART:—I have been a constant sufferer with Dyspepsia for the last eighteen years, during which time I cannot say that I ever enjoyed a perfectly well day. There were times when the symptoms were more aggravated than at others, and then it seemed it would be a great relief to die. I had at all times an unpleasant feeling in my head, but latterly my sufferings so much increased that I became almost unfit for business of any kind; my mind was continually filled with gloomy thoughts and forebodings, and if I attempted to change their current by reading, at once a sensation of icy coldness in connection with a dead weight, as it were, rested upon my brain; also a feeling of sickness would occur at the stomach, and great pain to my eyes, accompanied with which was the continual fear of losing my reason. I also experienced great lassitude, debility, and nervousness, which made it difficult to walk by day or sleep at night. I became averse to society, and disposed only to seclusion, and, having tried the skill of a number of eminent physicians of various schools, finally came to the conclusion that, for this disease, at my present age, forty-five years, there was no cure in existence. But, through the interference of Divine Providence, to whom I devoutly offer my thanks, I at last found a sovereign remedy in your Dyspepsia Pills and Tar Cordial, which seem to have effectually removed almost the last trace of my long list of ailments and bad feelings, and in their place health, pleasure, and contentment are my every-day companions.

JAMES M. SAUNDERS.

No. 453 N. Second street, Philadelphia, formerly of Woodbury, N. J.

Dr. Wishart's Office, No. 232 N. Second street, Philadelphia.

DR. WISHART has treated, in the past two years, over ten thousand patients for Dyspepsia in its various forms, and in every case, where the medicine was taken as directed, it made a perfect cure. A number of the above cases had been treated by the most eminent physicians in this country and in Europe, and pronounced incurable, but under Dr. WISHART'S treatment were soon restored to perfect health.

DR. WISHART'S Store and Office, No. 232 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

N. B.—All consultations and examinations free of charge. 12 d

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

A PERFECT SAFE.

MARVIN'S

CHROME IRON

SPHERICAL

BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFES

Perfect Protection Against Fire and Burglars at the LEAST COST.

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The Last Eight Years.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Eight years ago yesterday South Carolina promulgated the Ordinance of Secession, whereby that State dissolved its practical relations to the Union. What a volume in the history of the nation those eight years have written! Scarcely any country in all time has passed through so many great events in so short a period. The very structure of the Government has been radically changed. We have fought out the most formidable civil war that has occurred since the Christian era. Four millions of slaves have been emancipated, and a system of servitude which had dominated the politics and dictated the policy of the Republic for half a century has been blotted out forever.

In no department is the change more sensibly and seriously felt than in the finances of the country. When South Carolina entered upon this wild crusade, the Federal Government and the several States were almost free from debt. Now, in addition to the thousands of millions sunk at the South, and the vast sums wasted at the North during the Rebellion, the Union owes a debt of nearly three thousand millions, while the obligations of States, counties, and cities arising out of the same cause tower to a startling height.

These immense expenditures and losses have cast unprecedented burdens upon all classes of the people. The price of living has, on the average, more than tripled, though the wages of labor, advancing with a slower step, have only doubled. The income which enabled one to live luxuriously before the war will now scarcely suffice to bring the two ends of the year together. The poor feel the pinchings of a severe poverty, and the man of moderate means can barely meet current demands through assiduous industry and rigid economy. Old men, who by years of toil and frugality fondly hoped they laid up in store a sufficiency for their declining days, find themselves compelled to resume active pursuits that they may eke out their existence; while young men, who are now commencing to fight the life-battle, are learning that they are citizens of a very different country from that in which their fathers dwelt when they attained their majority.

In nothing, however, has the great revolution produced such bewildering changes as in its effect upon the public men of the time. Statesmen and politicians, whose word anterior to the Rebellion had long been obeyed as irrevocable law in the councils of the Government and the conventions of parties, have lapsed into oblivion or wander as fugitives in their own or foreign lands, with the mark of Cain on their foreheads. Davis, Slidell, Mason, Toombs, Hunter, Stephens, Benjamin, and their compeers, at whose beck rulers rose and fell, and parties organized and disbanded—where and what are they now? Indeed, who cares where and what they are? Practically they are as dead to-day as they will be on the opening morning of the twentieth century.

On the other hand, a new generation of men has risen up to take the seats of those whom the late bloody convulsion pushed from their stools. Probably no names are more generally known throughout the civilized world than those of Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, Stanton, and Farragut. All have acquired fame since the firing of the Sumter gun. Lincoln was then entering upon the experiment of seeing whether an almost unknown politician, from an obscure Western village, could save a great republic just plunging into a civil war of unprecedented dimensions. The very names of Grant and Sherman were unknown to one in ten thousand of the best-informed citizens of the Union. Stanton was quietly pursuing the profession of the law in Washington, while Farragut was an unheralded captain in the navy. There is scarcely an intelligent man now dwelling in any foreign land who is not familiar with their great deeds, while their genius has shaped the destinies of their own country for the last eight years, and will continue to exert a moulding influence upon its institutions through a long future.

Emerging from this period of great trials, the Republic, inspired by new ideas and guided by new men, is prepared to enter upon an unprecedented career of power and glory.

How Much Currency Does the Country Need?

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

Mr. David A. Wells, the Special Commissioner of the Revenue, has obtained from Mr. George Walker, of Massachusetts, the well-known Bank Commissioner and statistician, a careful estimate of the amount of currency needed to transact the business of the United States. Mr. Walker's conclusions are given in a letter which will be presented to Congress as an appendix to Mr. Wells' report.

It is pretty generally known that for any condition and amount of business in a country there is a certain amount of money wanted in circulation, that exchanges may be carried on with convenience, and yet not stimulated so that trade shall turn into speculation. Money is but the instrument of exchange; and the amount of it which can profitably be employed, like that of any other instrument, is limited by the amount of work it has to do. The question, How much money does any country need for its trade? has, therefore, a definite answer, and, difficult as that answer may be to find, it is important to approximate to it as closely as possible.

When a nation has only a gold or silver currency, or a currency equal to gold, the question solves itself. The circulation is elastic; it accommodates itself to the demand. If there is not enough of it, it draws more from the banks or from foreign countries; if there is too much, the excess withdraws itself by redemption or by export. Being a valuable commodity throughout the world, it is subject, like all others, to the general law that the demand regulates the supply. But when a nation has its currency made for it by law, it becomes a question of first-class importance how much it wants, for serious evils will result from a mistake in the proper amount.

The Government has made a currency for this nation, and there is not yet entire harmony of opinion on the question whether it has made too much or too little. Hence some are clamorous for more; some are for reducing the amount we now have. The first point to settle is, how much do we need? and to investigating this Mr. Walker has directed his efforts with greater success than any preceding inquirer.

Mr. Walker shows that the amount of money needed by any nation depends on many considerations. Among these are the state of industry and trade; the accumulated wealth and the amount of products distributed; the habits of the people in respect to hoarding, and to the use made of bank deposits, drafts, and other means of economizing currency; and the amount of wages paid, as well as the number of the population. Taking these considerations together, he makes it very plain that much less currency is needed in the United States, in proportion to the population, than, for example, in either England or France.

But the total circulation of money in Great Britain, assuming for both gold and bank notes the highest probable estimate, is at most $465,000,000, or $15 50 for each person. That of France, upon estimates which are above all probability, is at most $697,000,000, or $18 34 for each person, including the immense sums in private hoards, which are universal there. But the circulation of the United States in 1860 was about $316,000,000, or $11 49 for each free person. In 1857, when the paper money of this country reached its maximum upon a specie basis, it amounted to $215,000,000; and that this was in excess of the needs of the country is shown by the fact that much of it was artificially forced into circulation by the banks; that much of it was used only in reckless speculations; and that the expansion it indicated was followed by a sweeping financial revulsion.

Again, the increase in the currency needed in this country has always been extremely slow as compared with the increase in wealth and population. From 1837 to 1861, bank notes increased 35½ per cent., while wealth increased nearly 400 per cent. In England, while wealth has accumulated and trade has grown with unprecedented rapidity for fifty years past, the currency has not increased at all. The reason is that the economies of exchange, speed, banking, commercial paper, and all the machinery of trade and of credit are developed so rapidly that the same money does many times the work it could before.

On the whole, Mr. Walker is satisfied that a note circulation of $300,000,000 is, at the most, all that could be maintained in the United States on a specie basis by the Government or the banks, or by both combined. In this conclusion it seems scarcely possible that any one who fairly attends to his facts and arguments can fail to agree with him. It is the plain duty of Congress, therefore, to devise some means for getting rid, as quickly as possible, of from $300,000,000 to $400,000,000 of superfluous paper money. This is the way, and, aside from repudiation, the only way, to specie payments. Any plan for resumption which does not include some practical method of disposing of our present currency, on a large scale, is imperfect and cannot succeed.

The Necessity of Contracting the Currency.

From the N. Y. World.

The Special Commissioner of the Revenue, Mr. Wells, whose annual report will shortly be laid before Congress, publishes in advance, as an appendix to the same, a letter on the currencies of Great Britain, France, and the United States by the Hon. George Walker, late a bank commissioner of Massachusetts. Reciting his authorities, which, in the case of the paper currencies of the several countries named, are of course official, and which in the case of gold and silver are a fair average based upon the opinions of the latest writers and best judges in such matters, Mr. Walker arrives at the following results:—

TOTAL CIRCULATION.

	Great Britain.	*France.*	*United States.*
Bank notes.....	$ 96,159 629 Aug 15, 1868.	$251,782,750 Oct. 1, 1868.	$207,000,000 Jan. 1, 1868;
Gold and silver Coin.....	369,000,000	760,000,000	200 000,000
Total currency less coin in bks	465,000,000	697 000 000	516,000,050
Population.....	30,000,000	38,000,000	27,500 000
B'k note circulat'n per capita	$3 54	$6 63	$7 52
Total currency per head.....	15 50	18 34	11 49
Total wealth...40,000,000,000			20,000,000,000
Exports and Imports, 1867.....	1 995 000,000	1,445,000 000	703,000 000

It is common in discussions of this sort to make population a measure of circulation. This is, indeed, an element which may not be neglected, but is not a basis of comparison, else what should we say about the Patagonian tribes, for example, and their need of coin or paper, compared with their numbers? In the comparison of the United States with France, for example, it is of much more consequence to remember that we are, as a people, savers and users of money, while the French are, as a people, savers and hoarders. The four hundred and sixty-seven saving banks of France in 1864 held of deposits less than $90,000,000, while those of New York alone held more than $100,000,000.

It is common also to make wealth a measure of circulation. Nor can this element be neglected; but it is of less consequence to remember, in comparing what we need of currency with what Great Britain needs, that the wealth of Great Britain was $30,000,000,000 in 1858 and the wealth of the United States was $16,000,000,000 in 1860, or forty billions to twenty millions in this year of grace, than the very significant fact that personal property stood to real property as 5 to 7 in the United States in 1860, whereas so long ago as 1845 the ratio was equal and beginning to be reversed, so that now the preponderance is fully established of personal property, which is most exchanged, and therefore requires most circulation—not ownership, but exchange, requiring the active use of money. To reason from Great Britain's uses of our currency to our needs, on the basis of wealth, would be again fallacious if it were forgotten that this very same real property, surpassing personal property here, but surpassed by it in Great Britain, consists very largely here of farming lands, five-eighths of which are unimproved, whilst there it consists in a greater degree of factories, warehouses, docks, and other highly productive forms of real property. Still more fallacious would such an argument by comparison be if it were forgotten that London is the centre of the exchanges of all nations, and that before all other nations England is a payer of weekly wages.

In a comparison with France, exceptional facts must likewise be taken into account. Thus, although her population is one-third greater than the United States, her bank deposits are but one-eighth of ours. New York city alone makes three times the use of this form of circulating credit that is made by all France. This single fact is sufficient to obstruct any argument against contraction drawn from the larger amount of currency per head which is used in France, were naught to be said of her superiority in realized wealth, or of her foreign trade twice as large as ours.

A comparison of currencies and of national condition in Great Britain, France, and the United States, when made with breadth of view and intelligence, exhibits the absurdity of the complaint that the circulating medium of the United States is insufficient or has ever been.

The evidence drawn from the history of the country under a system of free and essentially unrestricted bank note issues is still more conclusive. The circulation of the country could not be carried above certain limits, whatever the interest of every individual banker to enlarge it. Bills having to be redeemed in coin, the amount floated could not rise above the amount needed or used, which was at its maximum in 1857, $215,000,000, an amount far within statute limits, and marking an excessive expansion of credits, but conclusive as proof of an absence of any demand for more.

Since then our wealth has grown, but our need for circulation has not increased proportionately. Economizing substitutes for currency have grown faster than either wealth or population. Deposits, clearing-houses, to say naught of the railroad, express, telegraph, and postal order system, are such substitutes. In the last twenty-four years, the total bank note circulation of Great Britain has actually fallen $2,000,000, the highest point touched in this period being $5,000,000 short of our highest point, whilst the wealth of Great Britain in the same period has doubtless doubled, and the volume of her foreign and domestic commerce more than trebled. The same contrast stripping is apparent here. From 1837 to 1861, our bank circulation had grown 35½ per cent., from $149,000,000 to $202,000,000, whilst in the period even shorter, from 1840 to 1860, our population has increased 82 per cent. and our wealth 329 per cent.

We refrain from following Mr. Walker, as he frames, correctly enough, the full argument from the facts hereinbefore gathered from his pamphlet, to prove that our currency is in excess and must be contracted ere it can possibly be made to equal coin and to mix with it in the circulating medium. That any such argument should be needed, and should be put forth as needful, in a country which has the ample light of the history of two modern nations to go by, and which more than once in its own history has felt the curse which these A. B. C.'s of finance show to be upon us now, is a fact simply disgraceful to the American people—disgraceful to her statesmen and her publicists.

Yet such is the absolute ignorance of the legislators and guides of the ruling party, from Senator Sherman, Chairman of the Finance Committee, and Mr. Greeley, advocate of an immediate resumption of specie payments, down to its Kelleys and Forneys, that Mr. Walker's pamphlet, if only there were the least likelihood of its being read by them, may be the instrument of good. It may put them in the way of learning their letters.

The pamphlet opens with some unscientific discussion of currency, and an indorsement of obsolete doctrines held by Lord Overstone, and it closes with a few pages which show that Mr. Walker himself has a good deal to learn in political economy; but neither its head nor its tail have any necessary relation to the subject which is discussed in the body of the pamphlet. Both could be spared and do no harm to Mr. Walker's conclusive argument that a contraction of the currency is an indispensable necessity.

The sooner Republicans learn their a-b abs in this business, the sooner we may hope to be delivered from the present tariff legislation which destroys our foreign commerce, and the present irredeemable legal-tender which converts into hazard and cripples in every way all our domestic industries. The beginning is contraction.

The End of the Indian War and "Ring."

From the N. Y. Times.

The efforts of the Indian "ring" to delay Senatorial action on the bill for the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department have been desperate, but they are not likely to prove effective. The most serious of these—the charge that General Custer had attacked and massacred a band of peaceful Indians in the late battle on the Washita—has already been disproved by the statements of captured Indians themselves, and by not less significant indications and arrangements found in their camp. The truth is, that General Custer, in defeating and killing Black Kettle, has put an end to one of the most troublesome and dangerous characters on the Plains. Black Kettle was one of the most active chiefs in stirring up the tribes to war—and on account of this influence he was one of the most useful accessories of the "ring," which now so loudly deprecates his taking off. From the beginning of the war in 1864, this Black Kettle, of the Cheyennes, aided by Santanté, of the Kiowas, and Little Raven, of the Arrapahoes, has been always most active in mischief, and it was a fortunate stroke which ended his career and put the others to flight.

General Sheridan, as early as last September, and before preparations for the present campaign were begun, announced that he believed the Indians of the Plains meditated further depredations on the frontier settlements in order to force a new distribution of gifts. We had purchased peace in this way so often that the Indians believed that the trick could be played again, and doubtless had the "ring" and not the army had control, it would have succeeded. But the depredations had no sooner begun, about October 1, than General Sheridan was in the saddle and on the march. He will doubtless continue to march until the Indian question, as far at least as the tribes living near the lines of the Pacific Railroads are concerned, is finally and forever settled.

And with it we trust the Indian "ring" will also be settled by the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department. For years the inefficiency of the Indian Bureau and agents has alternately saddled on the country a futile war or an insecure peace, in which we always paid tribute to the weaker power either in blood or treasure. It is not to be denied that the causes of each war, when not precipitated by the natural contest between the white settlers and savage occupants of the Plains, can be clearly traced to the faithlessness of the Indians, or duplicity or inefficiency of the Indian agents. The policy now determined upon and under execution is entirely new; the army commander has been compelled to adopt it by the miserable failures of the Indian agents and Peace Commissioners, and he ought not to be obstructed in its execution by delays on the part of Congress or unadvised interference by the President. A permanent peace can now be obtained through energetic and successful war.

A Parliamentary Campaign.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Accounts of the English elections teem with fresh details of rioting, bribery, and that wonderful capacity of toadying to the aristocracy and bullying the people which seems to be the most enduring, though the least endurable, feature of the British constitution. We cannot wonder that none of the workingmen's candidates were elected when we see with what inborn contempt so large a portion of the voters of both parties treat every evidence that a candidate has once been disgraced by the performance of work of any kind. In America, the fact that a candidate for the Presidency once split rails is made of the utmost use by his friends in bidding for votes. They bring an apocryphal rail, which he is facetiously supposed to have split, into the Convention, draped in the American flag. The joke is cheered to the echo, and gives piquancy, humor, and zest to the canvass. Tanners' clubs are formed to make votes by the fact that the conqueror of the Rebellion had followed the trade of Cromwell. But in England it is told as a practical joke that a saddler who presumed to address a political meeting was effectually crushed by the cat-call, "Sit down, Belly-band." "This," says the London *News*, "hit him under the fifth rib, and his voice was heard in the land no more." This would be about equivalent to saluting the Hon. Henry Wilson, who was once the "shoemaker of Natick," with, "Sit down, Beeswax;" or addressing Mr. Wade, who was once a cattle drover, with, "Gee up, bucks, whoa, haw!" Instead of such barbarism being effectual to crush a public speaker here, the blackguard who perpetrated it would be lifted out of the meeting by the members of his own party, as one who had offended one of the proudest and most deeply-rooted sentiments of the American heart, viz., its respect for work, and its consequent scorn for that kind of flunkeyism which sneers at toil of whatever kind. But in England the same paper informs us that a most respectable keeper of a china warehouse and pottery shop was dropped on with a similar shot, "Sit down, Jampot." An obnoxious grocer could not rise against, "Now, Currants, who could thee to speak?" A baker is branded as a "maker of dog biscuits," and "it was in vain for him to grapple with social and political problems, for the more he unravelled them the more his audience barked." A farmer whose specialty consisted in raising hens, and who attempted to address an audience on politics, was met by such a clacking chorus and such a crowing, that he soon bowed before it and retired. In a country where saddlers, china merchants, grocers, farmers, and bakers are thus silenced for presumption, by the roughs and riffraff of a public meeting, it is not strange that Captain Grosvenor, an unfledged chick in some brood of so-called "gentle blood," who has yet to win his spurs in any line of human achievement, becomes the senior of John Stuart Mill when both are running as candidates for Westminster on the same ticket.

American audiences may be by far too polite. They will listen patiently and without other manifestation of displeasure than the absence of applause, or an occasional call for the next speaker, to addresses which often badly need cutting short. But what would become of an American orator who in entering upon his speech should be saluted by some brawny "'longshoreman" with "Put in thy cod's head and shoulders." Yet this would be the mere seasoning of a Yorkshire speech. Sometimes the speakers go into these meetings with "scientific backers"—men able and willing to bark, hoot, yell, or whistle down their antagonists, or to lay gentle hands (*molliter manus imponere*) on any opponent who should attempt to groan, cackle, or crow in the opposite interest, or to hurl the germs of British poultry at the sconce of his own right honorable candidate. In case both parties adopt this salutary precaution, the best blood of Britain flows freely at about the cost of the like quantity of beer. We are told of one meeting that, "after a long discussion upon the Irish Church and its prospects, they fought for half an hour." On another occasion a dauntless democrat is "engaged (owing to an inability to agree on the Irish Church question) in single combat for several minutes with a highly respected friend of the constitutional cause. The farmers, young and old, hit out tremendously for Church and State, as well as for malt and corn, and they are generally too many for the townspeople. At Hawick the border men quite overpowered the weavers, the original Dandie Dinmont being able to take two of the 'weaver bodies' in his brawny arms, knock their heads together, and then drop them, stunned, for another pair." Alas! under our system of universal suffrage (for nearly all this fighting is done by men who have no votes, and hence no other means of striking a blow for their cause than by breaking the skull of somebody who has)—under our system, heads, however empty, have acquired a factitious value which prevents their playing so useful a part in the fight. Lists of the killed and wounded from all parts of the kingdom are not yet received. It will take as long to collect them, and they will occupy, if printed, nearly as many columns in the *Gazette* as would the casualties after an important battle. Hardly any county or borough was exempt from rioting, and many leading towns were swept over by successive mobs for days together, the police and military being the only parties who were thoroughly subdued and disposed to let everybody alone. At Belfast, the roughs captured the town, and the candidates fled for life. At Monaghan, the Liberal ruffians waylaid and shot a Conservative party. At Blaenaford, Pontypool, and Aberyscnan, continued and fatal riots occurred, the towns being for several days contested between a force of four hundred special constables and the rioters, the former succeeding in arresting seventy-seven of the latter after they had sacked the inns and other buildings and destroyed a number of lives. At Bolton the soldiers were called out and the Riot act read. At Tipton the Liberal mob beat and nearly killed the Conservative candidate. At Newport the soldiers, in charging on the rioters, ran through with the bayonet, not only a young man, one of the rioters, but his mother also, who was attempting to save his life.

Wigan, in Southwest Lancashire (Mr. Gladstone's district) contained so strong an anti-Irish mob that its devotion to the Established Church could only be appeased by clubbing every man who dared vote for Gladstone and Grenfell. The Rev. Philip Hains, the vicar of the parish, though a clergyman of the English Church, had warmly favored the disestablishment of that Church in Ireland as fraught only with evil to the Christian cause and to the Irish people. For casting his vote for Gladstone he was beset by this crowd of boors on his way from the polls, beaten down, kicked "with their clogs in the usual Wigan style" until stunned, when his life was barely saved by two Tory gentlemen at the risk of their own.

We might continue the recital *ad nauseam*. Even including the damning atrocities of the "month of assassinations" which preceded our late election in the Southern States, where a race of conquered and rebellious slaveholders were permitted to vote on terms of equality and side by side with a race of unoffending freedmen, the history of American elections presents no parallel to the vulgar depravity, crime, and lawlessness which characterized the late contest in Great Britain. If a change of Government accomplished or sustained by successful force be a revolution, England has been more thoroughly revolutionized than Spain. Bribery also was very openly and generally practised. "The man in the moon," with £5 for every voter who would sell his vote, was readily accessible in some back corner of nearly every borough. Offices were opened for the purchase of votes, as in New York for the sale of certificates of naturalization. Fraud, in a far more manifest and shameless form than was practised here, characterized some boroughs. At a meeting of the committee acting for Mr. Beales, the defeated candidate for the Tower Hamlets, it was alleged by him that two or three hundred voters were refused permission to vote because they had forgotten their proper numbers; others were kept back by the police. Mr. Beales predicted that the rejection by such means of Mr. Gladstone in Southwest Lancashire, of Mr. Mill in Westminster, and of himself for the Tower Hamlets, would ultimately secure the ballot to the people of England. Considering that the Tories, who in most respects correspond to our Democracy, did the hardest hitting, the strongest drinking, the loudest swearing, and the heaviest bribing, and that by the arrangement of the boroughs and counties two of their votes go as far to elect a member of Parliament as three Liberal votes, the real numerical strength for Gladstone and progress is much beyond the majority of 107 votes in the House of Commons.

LEGAL NOTICES.

WHEREAS, APPLICATION HAS BEEN made to the Governor of this Commonwealth for a pardon for MARY MORRISON, convicted June 12, 1868, of receiving stolen goods, public notice is hereby given of such application having been made. 12 16w2t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or rough en the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONA GLYCERIN. It daily makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is unsurpassed by fragrant, transparent, and inexpensive as it is to use. For sale by all Druggists. J. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4§

CHRISTMAS DINNER TO THE POOR. —The Teachers of the Schools and Managers of the BEDFORD STREET MISSION will give a Dinner on CHRISTMAS DAY to the Scholars of their Day and Sabbath schools, at the MISSION HOUSE, No. 619 BEDFORD Street. Dinner on the table at 12 o'clock. The friends of the Mission, and all who feel an interest in the poor of that degraded section of our city, are cordially invited to be present. Singing by the Scholars in the Chapel previous to the Dinner.

Contributions of money, poultry, provisions coal, and clothing thankfully received by the undersigned Managers of the Mission, for distribution among the sick and suffering:—

EDMUND S. YARD, No. 209 Spruce street.
JACOB H. BURDSALL, N. 1121 Chesnut.
WILLIAM A. SMETHURST, No. 7 Bank.
JAMES L. KISTLER, No. 710 S. Second.
E. A. JOHNS, N. E. cor. Fourth and Arch
GEORGE MILLIKEN, No 828 Arch.
REV. J. D. LONG, No. 619 Bedford 12 16 3t

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1, 1868.

NOTICE.—The Semi-annual Interest on the five and six per cent. loans of the City of Philadelphia due January 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date.

Loans maturing January, 1869, will be paid on presentation, interest ceasing from date of maturity.

The ordinance of Councils approved May 9, 1868, directing that "all certificates of city loans shall be registered previous to the payment of the interest," will be strictly adhered to at the payment of the interest due January, 1869, to both resident and non-resident loan-holders.

JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, 12 3 27 City Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. OFFICE OF GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT, No. 1913 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, December 15, 1868.

NOTICE.—The rates for transportation of Gas and other Bituminous Coal to be carried over the Pennsylvania Railroad, Western Pennsylvania Railroad and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, to take effect on and after January 1, 1869, can be obtained upon application at this Office.

S. B. KINGSTON, General Freight Agent. 12 15 15t Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS. PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD EXCURSION TICKETS, AT REDUCED RATES, BETWEEN ALL STATIONS, GOOD FROM DEC 23 to JAN. 2, 1869, INCLUSIVE. [12 8 6t

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held at their office, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of JANUARY next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary. Philadelphia, Dec. 17, 1868. 12 18 dtJ19*

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—A Christmas present that will never lose its value, and will constantly recall the kindness of the giver—a share in the Library at $100 or, better, a Life Membership at $40. Such a present will also aid in completing the new library building. To be had at the Library. 12 19 sw 2t

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Directors and for other purposes will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of JANUARY, 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

The election will take place between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

W. L. SCHAFFER, 12 8wtJ13 Cashier.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, December 11, 1868.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

12 11 27t W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, December 12 1868.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 12, 1869, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M.

P. LAMB, 12 16wtmtJ12 Cashier.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; removes the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*, sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf

CUSHIONS AND MATTRESSES stuffed with finest hair or feathers are subject to moth smell, and dirt. Elastic Sponge is not only a more economical substitute, but is subject to none of these inconveniences, is indestructible and its purity almost immaculate. 8 3 mwf

MINCED MEAT.

MINCED MEAT.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

THIS FACT IS BEYOND QUESTION.

The undersigned, a few days since, issued a challenge that his article was the best

MINCED MEAT

in the market.

This has not been accepted, but evaded by one who heretofore has claimed superiority.

JOSHUA WRIGHT, S. W. CORNER FRANKLIN and SPRING GARDEN Sts., PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS. 12 15 tf

ATMORE'S MINCE MEAT!

The Best and only Reliable!!

NO CHALLENGE NEEDED!!!

The Quantity Sold and Selling the Best Challenge!

ATMORE DEFIES COMPETITION!

TO BE HAD OF NEARLY ALL GROCERS IN THE CITY AND COUNTRY. 12 5 17t 4p

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9, 1868.

This is to give notice that on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JACOB L. WENDELL, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No 539 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, before WILLIAM McMICHAEL, Esq., Register, on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M.

P. C. ELLMAKER, 12 9w3t U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Assigned Estate of WILLIAM FRY, J. REESE FRY, and EDWARD P. FRY.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the second and final account of JOSEPH A. CLAY, Esq., and JOHN C. MITCHELL, Esq., Assignees of WILLIAM FRY, J. REESE FRY, and EDWARD P. FRY, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, December 29, A. D. 1868, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

WILLIAM D. BAKER, 12 10 19 2, 28 26 28 Auditor.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED in the neatest and best manner. LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver, 9 25 No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

BOXES OF FINE STATIONERY. INKSTANDS, a large assortment WRITING DESKS, CARD CASES, POCKET BOOKS, SCOTCH GOODS FINE ENGLISH PLAYING CARDS ENGLISH KNICK-KNACKS

DREKA, STATIONER AND CARD ENGRAVER, 12 12 12t No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

WRITING DESKS, A very Large Assortment, From $1 50 to $35 00.

WALNUT, ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY, PAPIER-MACHE, AND LEATHER BACK GAMMON BOARDS, PORTFOLIOS, SCOTCH GOODS, And a variety of FANCY GOODS AND GAMES. R. BOSKINS & CO., No. 913 ARCH Street. 9 1mwssm Open Evening.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, AT THE LOWEST PRICES TO BE HAD IN THE CITY. A very large assortment of Writing Desks from $1.25 to $25.00, CARD CASES, WORK BOXES, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, PORTFOLIOS, CHESS, DOMINOES, GOLD PENS. WALLETS, PLAYING CARDS, ETC. NEW GAMES IN GREAT VARIETY.

J. LINERD. No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street, 12 11 smw 6t PHILADELPHIA.

PRESENTS FOR HOLIDAYS FOR LADIES.

A. J. LANDER, JR., NO. 1302 CHESNUT STREET, offers for sale all the latest styles in EMBROIDERIES, SLIPPERS, CUSHIONS, JENNY LIND CHAIRS, HANDSOME FOOT RESTS, SWISS CARVED GOODS, a good assortment, TOWEL RACKS, INKSTANDS, BASKETS, ETC. ETC. ETC. Also, a fine lot of my own importation REAL GLASS BOHEMIAN GOODS. Please call and examine before you go elsewhere. Our prices are as low as anywhere in the city. A. J. LANDER, JR., 12 14 mwarp5t No. 1302 CHESNUT St., Phila.

HOLIDAY AND WEDDING PRESENTS. WILSON & STELLWAGEN, No. 1028 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, BRIDAL SILVER, MUSICAL BOXES, AND FINE FRENCH CLOCKS. All of which we are offering AT REDUCED RATES. 12 17 14t

HOLIDAY GOODS. EDWARD CHRISTMANN OFFERS A LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY ARTICLES, DRESSING CASES, PERFUMERY, TOILET REQUISITES, CUTLERY, ETC. ETC, ALL AT THE LOWEST PRICES. EDWARD CHRISTMANN, 12 16 14trp No. 702 CHESNUT Street.

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL HOLIDAY PRESENTS. MRS. M. A. BINDER'S, No. 1011 CHESNUT Street. Dolls, Card Baskets, Cigar Cases, Smoking Caps, Portemonnaies, Leather Goods, Zephyr Slippers, Cushions and Tidies, Lace Goods in Thread, Guipure, Cluny, Valenciennes, Point Appliqué, Collars, Sets and Barces, Collarets, Handkerchiefs, White Waists, Berthas, Chemisettes. A beautiful assortment of Fine Jewelry, new styles, Jet, Gilt, Pearl, Steel Coral, and Plain Sets. Chains, Necklaces, Handkerchief Holders, Studs, Sleeve Buttons and Bracelets. Head Dresses for Parties and Operas. Fine Fans and Fancy Goods. Ribbons, Jouvin's Kid Gloves, Bridal Veils and Wreaths, French Corsets, Hoop Skirts. 100 pairs very rich Embroidered Slippers at $1 75 and $2. Store open evenings during holidays. 12 14 12t

GOLD-HEADED PRESENTATION CANES AT WRIGGINS & CO.'S, 12 18 7tp S. E. Cor. TENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS. CHOICE WINES, WHISKIES, BRANDIES; IMPORTED ALES, CHAMPAGNE, CIGARS, Etc., IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES. SNYDER & CADWALLADER, 12 15 1m 8p No. 930 ARCH STREET.

CHOICE ARTICLES FOR HOLIDAYS.—At the Bijou Furnishing Store, No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, below Arch, may be found a superb assortment of Fancy Scarfs, Neckties, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, etc., which are offered at very low prices. Mr. RICHARD EAYRE, the proprietor, has excellent taste in the selection of his stock. Also, his Improved Shoulder Seam Pattern Shirt which has given such universal satisfaction. cut by measurement. 12 21 1m5p

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC. USEFUL AND DESIRABLE HOLIDAY PRESENTS, EVERY PRICE AND VARIETY. TYNDALE & MITCHELL, No. 707 CHESNUT STREET, 9 28 mwf3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

MEN AND MEASURES AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.

Thaddeus Stevens.

Thaddeus Stevens occupied the attention of Congress for the last time on Thursday and Friday of last week. Hereafter his name will be mentioned and his political career referred to in the debates of the two houses as are those of Webster and Clay, but it will only be incidentally. Even the ablest and most renowned of our public men are soon comparatively forgotten when they pass out of sight. To the old *habitues* of the Capitol it seems as if Thaddeus Stevens was still present. They expect to find him presiding in the committee-room of the Appropriation Committee, or in that of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, where the Reconstruction Committee met while he was its Chairman. These were his haunts when he was at the Capitol, and not in his seat in the House. His face and his figure were at once so familiar and so easily distinguished, because they were so intensely individual, that everybody seemed to know him. Once seen, he could scarcely be forgotten, even by a person with a bad memory for faces. It is in the House, however, that he is missed most of all. While he lived his seat was hardly ever vacant, and the eye in wandering over the House never failed to single out and rest upon him. His was like the central figure in a group, and invariably attracted attention.

The Eulogies in the House.

The announcement in the House of Representatives of the decease of members is usually a mere form, and is generally devoid of interest. Deserted galleries, empty seats, two or three prosy and often senseless eulogies by the surviving colleagues of the deceased, and the adjournment of the House, is the scene ordinarily presented on such occasions. Very frequently, indeed, the life of the departed member has been so pithless and uneventful that it requires considerable ingenuity upon the part of the eulogist to find material with which to build. In the case of Thaddeus Stevens, however, all this was different. The Pennsylvania delegation had intimated the day previous, through the Speaker, that the death of Mr. Stevens would be formally announced on Thursday. Early on the morning of that day crowds of people, black as well as white, wended their way towards the Capitol. Long before 12 o'clock the diplomatic gallery, and all the available space in the other galleries, were filled with an audience evidently assembled more out of respect to the memory of the grand old man than from any feeling of mere curiosity. Very few members were absent from their seats. The entire scene was pervaded with a solemnity seldom witnessed in the House. Only one funeral scene has been presented at the Capitol within the last few years that equalled this—that was when the historian Bancroft pronounced his oration on President Lincoln.

Reminiscences.

I need hardly state that all eyes were concentrated on the seat so long occupied by the venerable leader of the House, now sleeping quietly in the unpretending graveyard at Lancaster. How the memory reverted, almost involuntarily, to other scenes in that hall wherein he was a prominent actor! Galleries as crowded as these had often listened to his inimitable logic, his biting sarcasm, and his keen and polished invective, with a mingled feeling of admiration and delight. Members, without distinction in politics, had always bestowed upon his slightest observation on any subject before the House an attention more earnest and intense than they could possibly exhibit now. Old members, who served with him before the Rebellion, remembered how he denounced slavery, and arraigned it before the bar of enlightened public opinion, while the fiery Barksdale was brandishing his bowie-knife before his eyes, and the other Southern champions of the "peculiar institution" were impatient to strike him down, as Brooks did Sumner. A few Sisters of Charity in a corner of the ladies' gallery could scarcely fail to remember Mr. Stevens' last speech in the House, which was an appeal for the passage of an appropriation for the Providence Hospital, a charitable institution of this city. Nearly everybody had some reminiscence of the "Old Commoner," personal or historical—many of them pleasant, few disagreeable.

The Formal Announcement.

There was a death-like stillness after the reading of the journal on Thursday, when the Speaker recognized "the gentleman from Pennsylvania." The Hon. O. J. Dickey arose in Mr. Stevens' old seat, which he had selected only the day before at the general drawing for seats. At that moment he was the "observed of all observers." From the time of Mr. Stevens' death there was a singular interest as to who should be his successor in the House. Mr. Dickey was, therefore, naturally subjected to the disadvantage of a comparison with his renowned predecessor. Of medium stature, exceedingly spare figure, with the face of a student, and a head nowise remarkable from that of dozens around him, it is no injustice to him when I say that his personal appearance did not make much impression upon the House. People had been accustomed to see another form there, which, though tottering under the weight of years, still wore that commanding aspect which belongs to men born to be leaders. Above all, there was missing that extraordinary head and face, easily picked out of ten thousand, which, once seen, could never be forgotten. The more thoughtful may have felt, with Senator Morrill, of Vermont, that "we have had but one Benjamin Franklin and one John Randolph, and we can scarcely hope to have but one Thaddeus Stevens." But the masses manifestly measured the new representative from the Lancaster district by the standard which they had long ago accorded his predecessor. This was a mistake. It brought disappointment to them and embarrassment to Mr. Dickey. It was his maiden effort in the House, and happily for him it was a labor of love. Mr. Dickey may be a good country lawyer, but he is not an orator. He has none of that fire which can move an audience to frenzy, and little of that pathos which, when skilfully used, melts them in tears. What he may be as a debater remains to be seen. His eulogy on Mr. Stevens does him credit simply as a composition. Its delivery, however, was very commonplace. Mr. Dickey has a voice somewhat resembling that of Speaker Colfax. An impediment in his speech, however, makes his utterance rather indistinct, and as he did not succeed in raising his voice to the proper pitch, he was not heard in all parts of the House.

Other Eulogies in the House.

Of the eulogies pronounced upon Mr. Stevens in the House, the best were those of Judge Kelley, Horace Maynard, and James M. Ashley. Judge Kelley's intimate relations with Mr. Stevens gave him peculiar opportunities for knowing and appreciating him. On nearly all political questions, except the finances, they were a unit, and always voted together. Kelley's fine voice—the envy of the House—was never used to better advantage than on Thursday, and he was listened to with deep interest to the close. Horace Maynard, who, previous to the Rebellion, was on the opposite side of politics from Mr. Stevens, was one of his most ardent admirers. His eulogy was a classic production, abounding in reminiscences of scenes in which both himself and the lamented dead were actors. Maynard is an excellent speaker, with a fine clear voice, and a good presence. Ashley of Ohio was the only member who did not read his eulogy from manuscript.

The Eulogies in the Senate.

Senator Cameron formally announced the death of Mr. Stevens in the Senate on Friday, and pronounced a brief but able eulogy on his life and character. He was followed by Messrs. Buckalew, Morrill of Vermont, and then Senator Sumner. The latter is peculiarly happy in such efforts. No man in either house, perhaps, could equal him in pronouncing a eulogy. It was possibly a little too ornate. But this is Mr. Sumner's usual style. The fact that he read it from manuscript, as he does all his speeches, did not mar its delivery. As he pronounced the last words—"time-server, politician, calculator, stand aside! A hero-statesman passes to his reward!"—the few personal friends of Mr. Stevens from Lancaster, in a corner of the gallery, were not the only ones in that audience in tears, nor were they alone in uttering an inaudible amen to the eloquent words of the Massachusetts Senator concerning the mighty dead.

JOSEPHUS.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR NEW YORK.

On and after December 15, the steamers of this line will sail at noon. Freight taken on accommodating terms. One of the steamers of this Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Goods received at all times on covered piers. All goods forwarded by New York agent free of charge except cartage.

For further information, apply on the pier to
8 25 6m JOHN F. OHL.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, December 26.
CITY OF CORK, Tuesday, December 29.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, January 2.
CITY OF BOSTON, Saturday, January 9.
ETNA, Tuesday, January 12
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, January 16.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY,

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN, Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE, Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$3
Halifax	20	Halifax	1
St. John's, N. F.	40	St. John's, N. F.	30
by Branch Steamer		by Branch Steamer	

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf below Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of York, North, East, and West, free of commission. Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL street, corner of South, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

This regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily,

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and Old Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

STEAMBOAT LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf		Leaves South Trenton.	
Saturday, Dec. 19,	don't go	Saturday, Dec. 19,	8 A.M
Monday, " 21,	6½ A.M	Monday, " 21,	10 A.M
Tuesday, " 22,	7 A.M	Tuesday, " 22,	11 A.M
Wednesday, " 23,	8 A.M	Wednesday, " 24	12 M.
Thursday, " 24,	8½ A.M	Thursday, " 24,	12½ P.M
Friday, " 25,	9 A.M	Friday, " 25,	1 P.M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 6 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 14 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1152 and 1154 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Sink-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,

SHARPE & THOMPSON,
11 25wfm6m No. 269 N. SECOND Street.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY TRANSPORTATION.—
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Dec. 8, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., January 20, 1869, for the TRANSPORTATION OF MILITARY SUPPLIES during the year commencing April 1, 1869, on the following routes:—(Proposals for route No. 3 will also be received by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel M. I. Luddington, C. Q. M., at Santa Fe, N. M., until the time above mentioned.)

ROUTE No. 2.

From such points on the Union Pacific Railway, E. D., as may, during the existence of the contract, be designated by the Chief Quartermaster's Department of the Missouri, to any places that may be designated by the forwarding officer in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado south of latitude 40 degrees north; to such positions of the State of Texas and Indian Territory as lie north of the Canadian river and west of longitude 97 degrees; and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or such other depot as may be designated in that Territory, and any intermediate points on the route to that depot. Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1869.

Separate bids will be invited and will be entertained for transportation to and from the following points, the rate per 100 pounds for the same per 100 miles, as in the foregoing:

[illegible] HARKER
[illegible] Leavenworth, Dodge, Lyon, Reynolds, Garland, and Union.

FROM FORT HAYS
to Forts Dodge, Lyon, Reynolds, Garland, and Union.

FROM SHERIDAN OR FORT WALLACE
to Forts Lyon, Reynolds, Garland, and Union.

The transportation herein advertized for must be wholly by wagon.

Information will be given on application to this office of the distances between the places named above, and upon any other points regarding the service herein advertised for.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

The weight to be transported will not exceed on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 10,000,000 pounds.

Bidders will state their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of $2000 (no offers or certified checks payable to the order of the undersigned), as a guarantee that in case an award is made to him the bidder will accept it and enter into contract with good and sufficient security in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; said sum to be forfeited to the United States in case of failure by the party to whom the contract may be awarded, to execute in due form such contract.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposal, or be represented by his attorney.

The contractors will be required to give bonds on Route No. 2 in such amounts as shall be fixed by the undersigned; on Route No. 3, $100,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 2," or "3," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1869, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily, at the starting point or points of his route.

Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route, can be had upon application to this office, either personally or by letter, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished on application.

By order of the Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Missouri,

12 17 1m L. C. EASTON,
Dep't P. M. Gen. U. S. A., C. Q. M., Dep't Mo.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

Will be sold, at Public Auction, at Fort Monroe Arsenal, Old Point Comfort, Va., on MONDAY, the 28th day of December, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of stores, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:—

249 Field, Siege, and Sea-coast Cannon, Howitzers, and Mortars, cast iron (247) and bronze (2), of various calibres.
67 Wrought Iron Gun Carriages and cast iron Mortar Beds.
Large quantity of Artillery Implements and Equipments.
13,449 Shot, Shell, Spherical Case, Stands of Grape and Canister, for smooth bore and rifled guns, of various calibres.
36 Foreign Model arms, of various calibres.
10 Burnside Carbines, good order.
159 Rifled Muskets, altered to percussion, cal. —, good order.
348 Foot Artillery Swords, good order.
735 Springfield Rifled Muskets, cal. .58.
27 Rifles, assorted.
3 Sporting Rifles and Shot Guns.
66 Light Artillery Sabres.
472 N. C. O. and Musicians' Swords,
Infantry Accoutrements, Horse Equipments, and Small Arm appendage.
Artillery and Cavalry Bits and Iron Parts, for field carriages.
27,678 Carriage Bags (flannel and serge).
Rope and Core sacks.
Black smiths', Carpenters', Saddlers', and Armorers' Tools, etc.

Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of cannon; fourteen days for all other stores.

Terms of Sale—Ten per cent. cash to be paid on day of sale, balance on delivery of the goods.

A catalogue of the articles to be sold will be furnished upon application at this Arsenal, or at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C.

The officer making the sale reserves the right to bid in and suspend the sale whenever the bidding does not come up to the limit that may be fixed by proper authority or some of the articles, or whenever the interests of the United States, in his opinion, may be subserved by so doing.

T. G BAYLOR,
12 8 17t Maj. of Ordnance and Bvt. Col. U. S. A., Comd'g.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Boil Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc., etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
5 14 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, JOHN H. COPE. WILLIAM H. MERRICK

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
Manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Neamyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Asplund & Wesley's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30

TRUSSES.

"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS," No. 1347 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 12 9 wfm

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.....$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M., and 2:00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 5:30, and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. for Florence and Riverton.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $3.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M. and 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $3 25

At 11:30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.

At 9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:45 A. M., 5:30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:45 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot. Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9:45 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1:30 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:30 A. M., 1:40, and 9:00	P. M.
Fast Line	11:30 A. M.
Erie Express	11:30 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	3:20 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10:45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12:00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	3:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation	8:30 A. M., 3:40 and 7:10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10:00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	10:00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	4:20 P. M.
Day Express	4:20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 25 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7:00 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15 and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail. 9:35 A. M., Express. 2:25 P. M., Express. 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de Grace, Perryville, Cherrywood, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leave Philadelphia		10:45 P. M.
" " Williamsport		8:15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie		9:50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia		11:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport		8:50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie		10:40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia		8:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport		6:30 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven		7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie		10:55 A. M.
" " Williamsport		12:30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		10:00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie		6:25 P. M.
" " Williamsport		7:50 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		4:20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 14 General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 8:15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8:15 A. M., 3:45 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8:15 A. M and 3:30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8:15 A. M., 3:15, 3:30, and 6:00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
9 15 Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the Interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest and the Canadas. Winter Passenger Trains leave the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.—At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc. and the 8:15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Fort Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:40 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:20 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7:30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:40 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 5:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:52 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia; returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8:10 A.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE LAST DODGE.

More About the Scott-Siddons Ticket Device.

In yesterday's issue of THE TELEGRAPH was contained an article ventilating the mean juggle to which some of the parties connected with the engagement in this city of Mrs. Scott-Siddons had resorted, in order to induce a public belief that the sale of tickets to her theatrical representations was progressing with a perfect *furore*. We do not detail what was contained in the article alluded to, but merely repeat what we then expressed—our surprise that a gentleman holding the position which Mr. Trumpler occupies in the community should have lent his countenance to the questionable transaction. It now appears that, while our surprise was natural, our suspicions were ill-founded. Since the appearance of our stricture on the affair we have received a communication from Mr. Trumpler indignantly repudiating all connection with the "sell," asserting that it was concocted without his knowledge, characterizing it as an outrage on the men who were deceived, and bitterly complaining that he himself was made the greatest sufferer by the imposition. We are most heartily glad that Mr. Trumpler has thus exonerated himself fully and squarely from all blame, and frankly confess that it was no more than we anticipated would prove the upshot of the matter. In the absence of any positive knowledge, however, that he was not concerned in it, we could do no less than give utterance to our surprise that any Philadelphia gentleman had afforded aid to an attempt upon the credulity of the citizens. At the utter failure of the scheme we congratulate ourselves, and deem it a condign punishment to all tricks of the kind. It will serve the purposes of a useful lesson. Nobody has suffered from it but, first, the agent of the lady, and then the lady herself.

In this connection it may be proper to state that one of our morning contemporaries, in alluding to our article published yesterday, says:—"Mrs. Siddons states that the advertisement was inserted without her knowledge, and expresses her regret that her agent should have so acted."

This may all be so, in fact, it seems very probable; but yet we have received no communication from the lady herself on the subject, and, therefore, cannot say with authority that the foregoing is her view of the matter.

AN APPEAL TO THE CHARITABLE.—At this happy holiday season of the year, when everybody's heart is supposed to be overflowing with the milk of human kindness, when gifts, tokens, and *souvenirs* in countless numbers are bestowed upon relatives and friends, the poor and the stranger should be especially remembered. That they will be borne in mind by the Christian people of this great city is a fact beyond dispute, and, consequently, it is perhaps unnecessary on our part to bespeak for the appeal just issued by the Mechanics' Benevolent and Relief Association on behalf of the indigent and destitute a favorable reception. No one but is aware of the standing of this association and the good it has accomplished; in giving to it, therefore, the positive assurance may be entertained that whatever is bestowed will be well bestowed. During an existence of three years it has relieved an almost incredible amount of distress. Last winter alone, over 318 families, most of which were found to be unsupplied with the commonest necessaries of life, were provided with "food and raiment." The association does not ask especially for donations of money, but also for groceries, fuel, clothing, provisions, medicines, and whatever can be made available in alleviating the miseries of the poor. A depot has been established at No. 946 North Twelfth street, where any of these articles will be thankfully received. All the operations of the association are conducted by the officers themselves; they receive the donations, and visit the cases presented. Winter is again upon us, and want, suffering, and despair reign in many an impoverished household. Let charity be liberal, and much distress can be relieved.

A DISORDERLY HOUSE ROUTED.—At No. 947 Warnock street is a house of doubtful repute, known as the New York Hotel, and occupied by a half dozen females. It is a place where men frequent, and as a matter of course rows are numerous. This morning, about 3 o'clock, the residents in that quiet and clean little thoroughfare were aroused from their slumbers by the shooting of pistols, which were followed by cries of murder, which proceeded from female throats. The startled community, on arising and poking their heads from the windows, saw a crowd of fellows run down the street and immediately return, armed with bricks. On their arriving near the above house other pistols were fired and more screams were heard. A solitary policeman appeared on the scene and the crowd ran away. He then took possession of the house and its occupants, and on calling the roll the following males and females answered, and were escorted to the Station:—William Weisser, William Correl, Catharine Messer, Ellen Pardale, Mary E. Matthews, Annie E. Pansley, Mary Smith, and Johanna Stephenson. The men and the women, excepting the last named, who was held for keeping a disorderly house, were bound over for trial.

It has since been ascertained that Thomas Correl, residing at Thirteenth and Poplar streets, was struck in the head by one of the balls from the pistol. His injuries are not dangerous.

A BOLD FORGER.—Yesterday, a fellow giving the name of R. M. Whetmore, and stating that he was a member of a church in Lancaster, called on Mr. Bruce, manufacturer of organs, at his store, Seventh street above Market, and after looking among the stock selected an organ valued at $200, which he desired to be forwarded to the Pennsylvania Depot. In payment he tendered a check signed by Mr. Fotterel, the Paymaster of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The check also had on it an impression of what purported to be the seal of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It has been discovered that he had a *fac simile* of the seal of the company manufactured. The check was on the Commonwealth Bank. He also went to the place of Correl & Ewing, No. 726 Chesnut street, where he purchased a sewing machine, leaving the same directions, and paying for it with a similar check. J. E. Gould was also waited upon, and swindled of a piano in the same manner. On depositing the checks, the name of Mr. Fotterel was discovered to be a forgery. The swindled gentlemen immediately went to the depot and found that the articles had been taken away. On calling at the pawnbroking establishment at Fifteenth and Market streets, they were found. The fellow has not been arrested.

A BEAUTIFUL PRESENT FOR A DISTINGUISHED DIVINE.—Mr. Gay, at his China Palace, No. 1022 Chesnut street, has just completed the decoration of a splendid set of china, of two hundred and fifty pieces, intended as a present to the Rev. Dr. Newton, the distinguished Episcopal divine of this city. The pieces are all of the finest white china, and are decorated in the highest style of art, in green and gold, and present an *ensemble* of the most beautiful and *recherche* character. The monogram N, in chaste design, also beautifies each piece, and adds additional interest to the splendid present. Mr. Gay's is the only china establishment in Philadelphia that has a decorating apartment attached; and although it was slightly damaged by fire a few weeks ago, its facilities for decorating are not in the least impaired, and it daily turns out work that very favorably compares, in point of taste, artistic design, richness, and beauty of finish and general excellence, with the best achievements of foreign establishments. The magnificent array made by Mr. Gay's stock in his "Palace" amply repay inspection, in the feast it affords the eye, even if the pleased beholder should not indulge in the luxury of purchasing.

CHRISTMAS AT THE NORTHERN HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN.—Among the numerous celebrations of Christmas, none are more interesting than that of the Northern Home for Friendless Children. In consequence of the present large number of children in the institution, there will be two celebrations. The first will take place in the main building, and will commence at 2 o'clock precisely. The second, which will embrace the children belonging to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, will take place at 3 o'clock, in the school-room of the building, set apart for their special use. The exercises, which promise to be unusually interesting, will consist of vocal and instrumental music, dialogues, and recitations by the children. We know of no more pleasant way of spending an hour or two than in attending these celebrations. No charge for admission.

ANOTHER ARREST.—On Saturday night last, Thomas Jordan, colored, was stabbed at the corner of Seventh and Lombard streets. A man named Carney was arrested for striking the blow. Yesterday Jesse Mitchell was taken into custody, and after a hearing before Alderman Carpenter, was committed for the same offense.

THE MAMMOTH RINK AT TWENTY-FIRST AND RACE STREETS.—It is now universally conceded that the Mammoth Skating Rink, at Twenty-first and Race streets, which will be completed in a few days, is beyond all comparison the largest and most elegant structure of its kind in the country. Determined to leave nothing undone that will conduce to the comfort and convenience of skaters and spectators, the Board of Directors have spared neither pains nor expense to render it perfect in all its parts. Being entirely protected from the weather, ladies and children will find it most admirably suited to their purposes. Those who have not seen this superb concern should pay it a visit and judge for themselves. It will be opened about January 1. Season and other tickets will be ready for delivery in a few days. Of the time and place where they can be procured, due notice will be given.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Albert Peterman is the patronizer of a woman who keeps an eating stand in the North Second Street Market. The proprietress has for some time received daily a counterfeit quarter. Yesterday, being on the lookout, she was handed one of the notes by the above-named individual. She had him arrested, and on being given a hearing before Alderman Toland, he was bound over to answer.

A POULTRY THIEF.—Alexander Pfeiffer is the name of an individual who assists the teamsters on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Last night he picked up several turkeys, which he took to his residence, at Thirteenth and Wood streets. He was followed by a man who went before Alderman Goodhue, and had a warrant issued. Pfeiffer was then arrested, and will have a hearing this afternoon.

A CITIZEN ASSAULTED.—William Richardson, who is the acknowledged bully of that portion of the Twenty-fifth ward known as "Dutch Row," came to grief yesterday. He assaulted a citizen named William Worthington, who not only returned blow for blow, but subsequently had him taken before Alderman Neill, who sent the bully below for trial.

THE POULTRY SHOW.—The national exhibition of the Poultry Association has been well attended since its opening at Horticultural Hall. It is certainly very fine, and will well repay a visit. It will remain open until Saturday evening next.

BREAD FOR THE WORTHY POOR.—Five hundred loaves of bread, also coal, meat, and shoes, will be distributed on Thursday afternoon, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock, at the Dime Dispensary, northwest corner Tenth and Spring Garden streets.

ANOTHER ROBBERY.—A fellow yesterday entered an unoccupied dwelling on Tenth street, above Jefferson, and ascending to the roof, entered the next building, occupied by Joseph Thornton, from which he stole a lot of jewelry. He escaped without being detected.

MEETING OF THE PRESS CLUB.—An adjourned meeting of the Press Club will be held in the rooms on Walnut street, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, to consider the draft of a charter submitted at the meeting last week.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 23—Arrived, steamship Westphalia, from Bremen, and Merrimac, from Rio Janeiro.

HAVANA, Dec. 22.—Arrived to-day, steamship Eagle.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....DECEMBER 23.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....37 | 11 A. M.....52 | 2 P. M.....50

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Josie A. Devereux, Clark, New Orleans, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Schr Z. L. Adams, Robbins, Boston, C. J. & J. H. Eastwick.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Barque Roanoke, Davis, 18 days from Porto Cabello, with coffee, hides, etc., to John Dallett & Co.

Schr D. Gifford, Jirrell, from Boston.

Schr R. W. Tull, Robbins, from Boston.

Schr Clara Merrick, Montgomery, from Lynn.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Dec. 21.—The following vessels went to sea to-day from the Breakwater:—Schrs Helen Mar, from Fair Haven; John Cadwalader, from New York; Albert D Rice, from Gloucester; C. P. Hoffman, from Absecom; Phebe L. Foster, from New York; Mary Ellen, from do; Ida B. Lisle, from do.; H. M. Sowers, from Great Egg Harbor, all bound to Virginia; and Mary Reilly, from Philadelphia for Charleston.

Steamship Virginia, from New York for Alexandria, remains at the Breakwater repairing machinery.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Tamerlane, Sumner, hence for Altona, at Cuxhaven 5th inst.

Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Barque Josephine, hence, at Hamburg 6th inst.

Schr John Strout, Crawford, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 21st inst.

Schrs W. W. Marcy, Champion, and Messenger, Foster, from Providence; Adolph Hogel, Robinson, from Salem; and A. Lincoln, Davis, from Bridgeport, all for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

808 TURNER'S, 808

(Late Pitcher's),

No. 808 CHESNUT Street.

ALL THE NEW

ILLUSTRATED AND HOLIDAY BOOKS

AT

TURNER BROTHERS & CO.'S,

(Successors to G. W. Pitcher),

No. 808 CHESNUT Street.

New and Elegant Goods

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS,

Embracing the Choicest Publications,

The Latest and Best Chromos,

The Finest Ornamental Mottoes,

And the largest and most desirable assortment

OF

The Best Books for Juveniles

Yet offered to a Philadelphia public.

Our Holiday Catalogue

Embraces the most desirable

Illuminated Editions of the Great Authors,

LEADING POETS,

NOVELISTS AND LITTERATEURS

Of the Nineteenth Century, SINGLE AND IN SETS.

Charming Chromos, Both Foreign and American,

equal in every respect to

THE FINEST OIL PAINTINGS,

in great profusion, and of the choicest character and designs,

ALL THE BEST PRODUCTIONS,

of rare excellence and beauty, admirably suited for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

are open for the inspection and selection of the public, and selling cheaper than ever.

Binding of All Kinds Done at the Lowest Rates.

TURNER BROTHERS & CO.,

(Successors to G. W. Pitcher),

No. 808 Chesnut Street,

12 23 2tdp ABOVE EIGHTH.

ESHEMAN'S COLUMN.

ESHLEMAN

REMOVED TO

1004 Chesnut Street.

NEW LOT OF

Prince Teck Scarfs,

LORD STANLEYS,

ROMAN AND TARTAN PLAIDS,

Ladies' Tan Dog-Skin Gloves.

SELLING OLD STOCK OFF

VERY CHEAP

AT

Seventh and Chesnut.

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THIRD EDITION

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE LATEST ADVICES BY STEAMER.

Who will be King of Spain—Young Turkey and the Eastern Question.

The following advices by the America are in addition to those published by us yesterday:—

Disturbances Among French Students.

Though the matter has been kept very quiet, it is quite true, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that there have been lately disturbances among the students at St. Cyr, to which some persons attribute a good deal of importance. The Emperor had invited a certain number of young men to the reunions at Compeigne; this attention was not well received, and a few days ago, as the Governor of St. Cyr General Goudrecourt, was returning to his residence a very cowardly assault was committed on him by some of the students, who left him, it is said, much injured and almost unconscious. It is not stated whether the General has been able to identify his assailants; but whatever the motive of the demonstration, no one can justify the manner of carrying it out.

The Spanish Throne.

Madrid (Dec. 5) Correspondence of London Times.

If there were in the Government press any power to reassure public opinion, we might look forward to the close of the Spanish revolution as speedily approaching. The *Correspondencia* and other papers, whose editors are said to have free access to the antechambers of the ministers' offices, assure us that the 5th of January has been appointed as the day for the general elections, and that the Constituent Cortes will be called together on the 15th, or at the latest the 20th, of the same month. It has also been confidently asserted—so confidently as to leave no doubt in the minds of the most skeptical—that the decree which is to confirm all these expectations will appear in the Madrid *Gazette* of this morning, and will thus be in my hands within two or three hours before the closing of the mail. The same semi-official organs—backed by the more independent *Epoca*—are also sure that immediately upon the preliminary organization of the Constituent Assembly being accomplished the questions respecting the form of government and the choice of the head of the State will be submitted to the representatives of the nation, so that before the termination of the month of February Spain will know to what new destinies she will have to accommodate herself. On the other hand, it is also stated that the members of the provisional government have maturely deliberated on the expediency of coming to a full and final understanding between them with respect to the candidate whom they are unanimously to present to the country as the future sovereign; and, moreover, that they have actually come to that understanding, that they really have the king elect *in petto*, and that although, of course, the acceptance or refusal of their proposal must lie with the free vote of the Cortes, still the Government is bent upon exerting all its influence, both on the elections and on the deliberations of the Assembly, so far to insure the success of what seems to the Government itself the only plausible scheme.

If all this were true, and if we were to believe, as it would seem natural, that Serrano and the other Unionist members of the Cabinet abide by their original engagements to favor the interests of the Duke of Montpensier, we should have to come to the conclusion that they have lately won Prim and his progressist friends over to their views, as the latter were up to a very recent period supposed to be bent upon the promotion of the ex-King of Portugal, Don Fernando. As Prim had in a recent letter to his friend, Senor Vallejo Miranda, one of the writers of the *Gaulois*, declared that the exclusion of the Bourbons from the throne of Spain must be considered as definitive and perpetual, and that, for his own part, he would have no hand in any act which might amount to a reversal of that sentence, so efforts are now made to limit the sense of that declaration by saying that Prim's objections "only concerned the ex-Queen and her descendants." As the notion that Prim could cast his lot with the Carlists could spring up in no man's head, the evident conclusion is that the General did not wish his ostracism to involve the Infanta Maria Louisa, Duchess of Montpensier, in the fate of her sister. As to the Infanta's husband, the Duke of Montpensier himself, his partisans have already stoutly asserted that "an Orleanist is not a Bourbon," an assertion which, to make it clear to English readers, would be tantamount to saying that the legitimate descendants of the Duke of Edinburgh could at any time cease to be Guelphs, simply because "an Edinburgh is not a Guelph."

To my mind one or two things are, at all events, perfectly clear. In the first place, that the sphere of possible candidates to the Spanish throne, which at first seemed to spread to the utmost limits of the *Almanach de Gotha*, has within two short months been reduced to those two rivals now both domiciled at Lisbon, and that of the two only one evinces any eagerness for the intended honor, or, indeed, may in the last extremity be relied upon not to refuse it. In the second place, that whatever the government or any party may propose, it will ultimately be for the nation to dispose, and that there is just now sufficient perverseness and fractiousness among the Spanish people to enable those who would fain have no king to cry down any king.

Activity of the Young Turkey Party.

Paris (Dec. 5) Correspondence London Times.

The Bucharest *Narodnost*, the Bulgarian paper in the French interest which labored so hard to write up the Bulgarian rebellion, contains a remarkable letter from the chief of the young Turkey party, Zia Bey, now living at Paris. In it the late Minister of Justice and Secretary of the Sultan addresses the Bulgarians, telling them that he and his Ottoman friends of liberal politics, to insure the triumph of their principles, count upon the active support of all honorable men in the empire, irrespective of race or creed. He asserts:—

"The Sultan is a well-intentioned man, and when ascending the throne was earnestly desirous to put a stop to the corrupt practices and selfish intrigues of the high officers of state. Unfortunately, however, they have succeeded in persuading him that they are able to secure for his son the succession to the throne. This, and the circumstance that the more liberal men in the upper ranks of Turkish society are not favorable to a change in the order of succession, which might bring on civil strife, induces the Sultan to keep his old set of advisers in office, and shut his eyes to the melancholy condition of the monarchy. To counteract the consequences of this sad state of things, and contribute as much as is in their power to preserve Turkey from ruin, the young Turkey party have formed a committee and elected Zia Bey chairman. The party and the committee representing it will try to effect reform by pacific means. Abhoring conspiracy and all such underhand proceedings, they will endeavor to gain the confidence of both the Christian and Mohammedan subjects of the Sultan, and clear the latter from the reproach of barbarism and cruelty hurled at them by civilized Europe. They will stir up the energies of all honorable men among their compatriots, and direct the attention of the Powers to the peculiar struggles and difficulties of their country, which, if not allayed, are sure to involve all Europe in war."

The discursive letter, of which the above is but a brief summary, is signed "Zia Bey, Chairman of the Committee of Young Turkey." Its insertion in the *Narodnost* is calculated to make the Bulgarians believe that France and Austria, whose praise the paper has always sung in preference to that of Russia, Prussia, or England, approve the reproaches Young Turkey casts at the Turkish Government.

FOURTH EDITION

CONNECTICUT

A New England Project—Inland Navigation to be Facilitated—Criminal Trials.

FROM CONNECTICUT.

Inland Navigation—A New Project.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 23.—At the last meeting of the Connecticut Scientific Academy in this city, General B. S. Roberts, U. S. A., brought forward a plan of the great national undertaking about to be introduced to the public by the Chicago Board of Trade. It is a plan to connect the head waters of the Upper Mississippi, Illinois, and Ohio rivers with the waters of Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, and Lake Erie, and levee-ing the Mississippi from Cairo to its mouth.

The Charges Against Dr. Brennan.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 23.—In the case of Dr. Brennan, charged with committing a rape on Mary Ann Sheehan, who died after giving birth to a child, the Court refused to admit the dying declarations of the girl as evidence, and a nolle prosequi was entered, and Brennan discharged.

Prize Fight in Maryland.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 23.—Abe Hincken, of Philadelphia, and Peter Maguire, of Peekskill, N. Y., two well-known roughs, had a prize fight in Stump's wood, on the line of the railroad near Perryaville, Md., to-day. After five rounds Hincken broke Maguire's jaw and won the fight. A large crowd of roughs from Philadelphia and New York, with the principals, were on board a special train which passed through this city early this morning, and remained on the ground until the fight was over.

From New York.

BUFFALO, Dec. 23.—The case of Kingston against the Enterprise Insurance Company of Cincinnati, and the Putnam Company of Connecticut, to recover damages for the destruction of a glass factory, was decided in the Supreme Court this morning in favor of the insurance companies.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The steamship Merrimac, from Rio Janeiro, brings James Watson Webb and family, and ex-Minister Washburne.

Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 23.—Sailed, brig Union, from Rio for Baltimore. Passed up, brig Chesapeake, from Demarara.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 23.—The letter-carriers of this city appeared to-day in uniform, grey suit, with brass buttons.

Fire.

TROY, Dec. 23.—Trinity Church, Episcopalian, at Lansingburg, was burned this morning. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $5000.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	140¾	West. Union Tel.	33½
N. Y. and E. R.	88	Cleve. & Toledo R.	97½
Ph. and Rea. R.	97½	Toledo & Wab.	57
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	86½	Mil. & St. Paul R.	66¼
Cle. and Pitt R.	82¾	Adams Express	48½
Chi. and N. W. com.	77¼	Wells, Fargo & Co.	24½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	79½	U. S. Express	43½
Chi. and R. I. R.	111½	Tenn. 6s, new	68½
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	116½	Gold	134⅛
Pacific Mail Steam.	117¾	Market steady.	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, DEC. 23

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$3000 City 6s, mun. d. s.	100½	100 sh Read R.	b30. 48 81
$500 do. N. ...opg.	100½	200 do	48½
$5000 Pa 6s W. Lcp.	101½	100 do	c. 48¾
$1000 Len 6s, gold	87½	100 do	c. 48⅞
100 sh Read R.	b30. 49 81	2 0 do	48¾
100 do	b30. 48¾	2 sh Penna R.	54
200 do	c. 48 56	156 do	c. 53⅞
100 do. Sat.	48¾	52 do	53⅞
200 do	48½	15 sh C & Am.	129

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Pittsb'g 6s	72	6 sh Penna R.	54⅝
$1000 City 6s, New	100½	2 do	53¾
$200 do. N.	100⅜	100 do	54
$1000 Pa R 2 m 6s	95¾	100 sh Cata. Pf.	30. 31¼
100 sh Leh Nav.	13⅜		

"ERIE" AND LIBEL.

Mr. Samuel Bowles is Placed in Durance Vile—Fisk Again on the Rampage.

The New York *Times* of this morning says:—

Another scene in the Erie Railway drama, which seems likely to have as long a run as *Humpty Dumpty*, was enacted at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening. There, at a little after 8 o'clock, Mr. Samuel Bowles, editor of the Springfield *Republican*, and author of "A Trip Across the Continent," was engaged in conversation in the large hall with Mr. Dana, editor of the *Sun*, Mr. Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and other gentlemen, when suddenly entered a posse of Sheriff's officers, under command of Deputy Sheriff John E. McGowan, who accosted Mr. Bowles, and, producing a writ signed by Judge McCunn, ordering his arrest on a charge of libel, informed him that he was a prisoner and must proceed with them immediately to the Ludlow street Jail. Mr. Bowles, after being informed of the nature of the charge against him, expressed his readiness to accompany the officers. He was taken to the Ludlow Street Jail, to which institution our reporter paid a visit during the evening. There he found that Mr. Bowles was comfortably lodged for the night. His bail was fixed at $50,000 by Judge McCunn. The necessary bonds could not be given last night, because the Sheriff's office was not open. They will be given this morning, and doubtless Mr. Bowles will be set at liberty at an early hour. The charge against Mr. Bowles is based upon an article which appeared in the Springfield *Republican* about two weeks ago, purporting to give a sketch of the life and financial transactions of Mr. James Fisk, one of the Directors of the Erie Railroad Company. This article, it is claimed by Mr. Fisk, was written with the intent of holding him up to public ridicule and contempt, contrary to the statute, and he avers, in legal formula, in his affidavit, that the said James Bowles may be arrested on the criminal charge of libel, and dealt with according to law. The jailor at the Ludlow Street Jail informed our reporter at a late hour, that he had given up his best room to Mr. Bowles, and made him as comfortable as possible.

The *Tribune* contains the following additional news:—

The news of the dastardly act soon spread, and in a short time many friends of Mr. Bowles, among them Mr. Halstead of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and Mr. Dana of the *Sun*, called at the Ludlow Street Jail, but were not permitted to have an interview with him. Later in the night, however, Mr. Bowles succeeded in sending a letter to his wife, informing her of his situation and promising to make himself as comfortable as possible for the night.

—A demand made by the Swiss Federal Assembly for the creation of a section of agriculture at the Polytechnic School of Zurich has just been examined by the General Council, which has reported favorably on it.

—According to an agreement just concluded between the Prussian and English Governments, postage to and from Northern Germany will be reduced to three-pence. Post-office orders will also be introduced.

—M. Eugène Godard, the aeronaut, has been summoned to Cherbourg, by order of the French Minister of Marine, to make experiments on his system of aerial telegraph on board vessels of the iron-clad squadron. This decision of the Minister is said to have been determined by the success of the trials made by M. E. Godard and his wife at the Camp of Châlons last summer.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The State Government of Georgia—The Effort Making to Supersede it—Counter-Movements.

The Great Powers of Europe and the Eastern Question.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Some of the

Georgia Members

are not at all satisfied with the efforts of Governor Bullock and other leading radicals of the State to have the present State government set aside. Should the Reconstruction Committee so decide, and the House and Senate sustain them therein, it is feared that both the Georgia Senators and members will be thrown out.

Nelson Tift,

one of the Georgia Congressmen, has written a circular addressed to prominent officers in the State, asking for replies to the following questions:—

Are the laws of Congress faithfully administered? Is there any organized or unorganized resistance to law? Are the officers of the law faithful to their duties? What is the disposition, feeling, and treatment of the white people?—what towards towards the Republicans, what towards the Northern men visiting or desiring to settle in Georgia? Do people desire peace and restoration to the Union? Is there, in your opinion, any necessity or justification for the proposed destruction of the present government of Georgia, and the establishment of a military or provisional government? Tift want to get testimony to place before the committee which will in some sense be a reply to the accusations brought against the present State government by Governor Bullock and his friends.

The President's Recent Nominations.

There is a strong feeling in the Senate against confirming any more of Johnson's appointments, and it is said that an understanding exists among the Republican Senators that no further confirmations will be made until after the 4th of March. This will apply to those now before the Senate as well as to any that may come hereafter.

The Report

of the Board appointed to examine into and report upon certain contracts made by the Patent Office for stationery and printing will soon be laid before the Secretary of the Interior, and will show some

Astounding Frauds.

In one contract alone, for envelopes, it is alleged that the Government was cheated out $50,000, through the connivance of the officers in the Pension Bureau with the contractors.

FROM EUROPE.

A Council of the Great Powers.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The *Morning Telegraph* of to-day prints a despatch from Berlin, announcing that Prussia has called a conference of the great powers of Europe to settle peaceably the questions at issue between Turkey and Greece.

A Penny Postage Scheme.

George Hadfield, M. P. for Sheffield, and Mr. Bazley, M. P. for Manchester, have presented a memorial to Reverdy Johnson, requesting him to urge the American Government to adopt a system of penny postage between the United States and Great Britain. The *Times* prints the memorial to-day and comments favorably on it.

The Evening Markets.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 23—Evening.—Consols, 92¼@93¼ for money, and 92¾ for account. Five-twenties firm at 74¾. Railways quiet and steady; Erie, 26¼; Illinois Central, 95¼.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 23.—Five-twenties steady at 78¾.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 23—Evening.—Cotton closed quiet. The sales to-day have been 12,000 bales.

LONDON, Dec. 23—Evening.—Linseed oil, 27s. Tallow, 47s. 9d. Calcutta Linseed, 57s. 6d.

ANTWERP, Dec. 23.—Petroleum heavy at 54f.

FROM TEXAS.

Murder of Customs Inspectors.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Secretary McCulloch to-day received a despatch from the Collector at Brownsville, Texas, dated December 22, stating that two inspectors of customs had been murdered in that district by a gang of robbers, and that another inspector was badly wounded. The killed are George F. Hammond and William H. Phillips, and the wounded man is Robert H. Ryan. No further particulars are given.

Another Prize Fight.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 23.—The great prize-fight for the championship between Hicken and Maguire came off this morning at an early hour. Five rounds were well contested. On the last Hicken, by a terrible blow, broke Maguire's jaw-bone, and the fight was declared in Hicken's favor.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Arrived, steamship Columbia, from Havana.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 23.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 25c. Flour dull and weak, and market favors buyers. Wheat very dull and nominally lower, but cannot quote accurately. Corn firm and receipts large; sales of prime white at 85@90. Oats dull at 65@70. Rye firm at $1·50@1·60. Pork firm at $28. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 17c; clear sides, 17½c; shoulders, 14c; hams, 18c. Lard quiet at 17@17½.

—Voluntary engagements as marine apprentices in the French fleet are suspended; but young men of eighteen, who are boiler-makers, fitters, or smiths, are still received.

—The Italian Government has introduced a bill abolishing the privilege hitherto enjoyed by the clergy of exemption from the conscription. The bill is regarded as an indication of the policy the government intends to adopt towards Rome.

—The sale of the Morny jewels at Paris lasted two days, and produced a total of 550,000 francs. Few of the gems were sold for less than 10 to 25 per cent. more than they were valued at fifteen years ago.

—At the collegiate school of Enghien, in Belgium, during a quarrel between two of the pupils, V——, aged sixteen, and F——, thirteen, the former struck the other a blow in the face. The latter, in the heat of passion, took his penknife from his pocket, opened it, and stabbed his adversary in the region of the heart. The unfortunate youth expired a few hours after.